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(71) Applicant:
SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, LTD
Osaka-shi, Osaka-fu 541 (JP)

(72) Inventors:
• NAKATA, M.-Yokohama Works Sumitomo Elec.
Ind. Ltd
Kanagawa 244 (JP)

• NAKANO, Hiroyasu
Tokyo 168 (JP)
• YAGITA, Hideo
Tokyo 174 (JP)
• OKUMURA, Ko
Chiba 260 (JP)

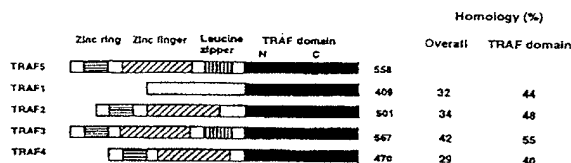
(74) Representative:
Baldock, Sharon Claire et al
BOULT WADE TENNANT,
27 Fumival Street
London EC4A 1PQ (GB)

(54) TRAF FAMILY MOLECULE, POLYNUCLEOTIDE CODING FOR THE MOLECULE, AND ANTIBODY AGAINST THE MOLECULE

(57) A novel TRAF family molecule, a polynucleotide coding for the molecule, an antibody against the molecule, and an antisense polynucleotide of the molecule. The base sequence of a gene of an unknown TRAF family molecule and the amino acid sequence of the TRAF family molecule coded for by the above gene have been elucidated by conducting a polymerase chain reaction using cDNAs originating in various cell strains or tissues as the template by using an oligo-DNA

primer which can amplify the best preserved domains among known TRAF family molecules. The TRAF family molecule, the gene and the antibody serve to provide means for elucidating the functions of the proteins and for elucidating the signal transducer system of a TNF-R family in which the molecule participates, to provide probes for research and diagnosis, and to indicate applications for therapeutic agents.

Fig.1



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Description

TECHNICAL FIELD

5 This invention relates to a TRAF family molecule, a polynucleotide encoding the molecule, an antibody against the molecule, and an antisense polynucleotide of the polynucleotide encoding the molecule.

BACKGROUND ART

10 For molecules belonging to the TNF receptor family (hereinafter referred to as "TNF-R"), TNF-R1, TNF-R2, Fas, CD40, CD27, and lymphotoxin- β receptors (hereinafter referred to as "LT- β R" or "TNF-Rrp") are known. These molecules are provided with the function of finally causing the phenomena of the proliferation, cell differentiation, and necrosis of cells by binding to their ligands, or with the function as second signal molecules of other molecules.

Also, TRAF1 and TRAF2 (the abbreviation of TNF-R associated factor), which are molecules capable of associating TNF-R, have been cloned (Goeddel et. al, Cell Vol. 78, No. 4, p. 681-692, 1994) and these are known to associate the domain within the cytoplasm of TNF-R2.

Furthermore, two additional kinds of new TRAF molecules have been identified and the following are noted for these molecules:

- 20 (1) TRAF1 associates TNF-R2 and CD40. (J. Biol. Chem. Vol. 269, No. 48, p. 30069-30072.)
- (2) TRAF2 plays an important role in activation of the DNA-binding of NF- κ B by TNF-R2 or CD40: NF- κ B is a nucleoprotein binding to a base sequence comprising 10 base pairs that is within the enhancer region of the Ig κ L chain gene and is referred to as " κ B motif".
- (3) TRAF3 (also referred to as "CRAF1," "CD40bp," or "CAP1") is known to associate TNF-R2, CD40, and LT- β R. (Science Vol. 267, No. 5203, p. 1494-1498; FEBS Lett. Vol. 358, No. 2, p. 113-118; J. Biol. Chem. Vol. 268, p.30069-30072; and Cell Vol. 80, No. 3, P. 389-399.)
- 25 (4) As for TRAF4 (also referred to as "CART1"), no molecule has yet been identified to associate it. (J. Biol. Chem. Vol. 270, No. 4, P. 25715-25721, 1995.)

30 Moreover, it has been reported that neither TRAF1 nor TRAF3 induces activation of the DNA-binding of NF- κ B. (Cell Vol. 81, p.495-504; Science Vol. 269, p.1424-1427; and Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, Vol. 93, p.9699-9703.)

Molecules of the TRAF family are structurally characterized by having TRAF domains, and some members of the family molecules have ring finger motifs, Zn finger motifs or leucine zipper motifs at their N-termini, or coiled coil structures at their centers. Because of these structural features, it is presumed that these TRAF family molecules form complexes in a homo- or hetero-fashion and function as transcription factors.

DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

40 An object of this invention is to provide a novel TRAF family molecule. Another object of the invention is to provide a substance capable of having an application in the elucidation of functions of the TRAF family molecules, such as an antibody or a polynucleotide probe: namely, the elucidation of interaction between the TRAF family molecules and the elucidation of the signal transduction system of the TNF-R family. A further object of the invention is to provide an antisense polynucleotide applicable to the development of pharmaceuticals.

Specifically, an object of the invention is to provide the screening for the TRAF5 molecule, which is a novel TRAF family molecule according to the invention, isolation and structural determination thereof, as well as to provide a variety of functions that the molecule possesses.

In other words, the object of the invention is as follows: homology with respect to TRAF1 and TRAF2 is analyzed by computer; various oligo-DNA primers capable of amplifying the region that is most highly conserved are synthesized; cDNA is prepared from RNA that is derived from different kinds of cell strains and tissues; PCR is performed using the oligo-DNA primers and the cDNA as a template; and the thus obtained novel gene (TRAF5 gene) exhibiting a high degree of homology to the TRAF1 and TRAF2 genes as well as the amino acid sequence of the TRAF5 molecule encoded by the gene is provided.

In the present specification, the protein will be hereinafter referred to as "TRAF5 molecule" or "TRAF5" and the TRAF5 gene itself referred to as "TRAF5 gene."

55 It is also an object of the invention to provide information that the TRAF5 molecule tends to associate LT- β R and CD30 and further that it has the ability to induce the DNA-binding activity of NF- κ B, which is a DNA-binding protein.

In addition, an object of the invention is to provide means for elucidating the functions of the TRAF5 molecule as well as to provide means for elucidating the signal transduction system of the TNF-R family involving the TRAF family

molecules by preparing antibodies against the TRAF5 molecule and using the antibodies.

A still further object of the invention is to provide means for making the TRAF5 gene applicable to experimental probes, probes diagnosing the gene or the antisense genes, and therapeutic agents.

More specifically, this invention provides novel TRAF family molecules as described below, including the TRAF5 molecule.

1. A TRAF family molecule having the properties as noted in (1)-(4) in the following:

- (1) Having the ability to associate lymphotoxin- β receptors (LT- β R) and CD30;
- (2) Having the ability to induce the DNA-binding activity of a DNA-binding protein;
- (3) Having the inability to associate CD40 or TNF-R2; and
- (4) Having a leucine zipper motif or coiled coil structure within its molecule.

2. The TRAF family molecule as described above wherein the DNA-binding protein is NF- κ B.

3. The TRAF family molecule as described above wherein said molecule is a protein encoded by DNA hybridizing to the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing under stringent conditions.

4. The TRAF family molecule as described above wherein said molecule has at least part of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.

5. A TRAF5 molecule comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing.

6. A TRAF5 molecule comprising the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.

7. A TRAF family molecule comprising a modified TRAF5 molecule, said TRAF5 molecule comprising the amino acid sequence which is derived by modifying a part of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing, by substitution, deletion or addition of amino acid(s) without substantially altering the functions of the TRAF family molecule.

8. A TRAF5 molecule comprising an amino acid sequence of from position 233 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing.

9. A TRAF5 molecule comprising an amino acid sequence of from position 342 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing.

10. A TRAF5 molecule comprising an amino acid sequence of from position 233 to position 557 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.

11. A TRAF5 molecule comprising an amino acid sequence of from position 342 to position 557 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.

12. A polynucleotide encoding the TRAF family molecule as described above.

13. A TRAF5 gene comprising the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing.

14. A TRAF5 gene comprising the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 4 of the Sequence Listing.

15. A polynucleotide comprising part of the polynucleotide according to any of Items 12-14 as described above, said part being 12 or more consecutive bases.

16. A polynucleotide comprising part of the polynucleotide according to any of Items 12-14 as described above, said part being 16 or more consecutive bases.

17. An antibody directed against the TRAF family molecule according to any of Items 1-11 as described above.

18. An expression vector comprising a polynucleotide encoding the TRAF family molecule according to Item 12 as described above.

19. A transformant characterized by being transformed with the expression vector as described above.

20. A method of producing a TRAF family molecule, said method comprising using the transformant as described above.

21. An antisense polynucleotide of a polynucleotide encoding the TRAF family molecule according to Item 12 as described above.

22. A polynucleotide comprising part of the antisense polynucleotide as described above, said part being 12 or more consecutive bases.

23. A polynucleotide comprising part of the antisense polynucleotide as described above, said part being from 16 or more to 30 or less consecutive bases.

24. A derivative of the polynucleotide according to any of Items 12-16 or Items 21-23 as described above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a graph showing the results of a homology analysis of the amino acid sequences for the TRAF5 molecule and other TRAF family molecules, where the blacked part represents a TRAF domain, the vertically lined part represents a leucine zipper motif, the obliquely lined part represents a Zn finger motif, and the horizontally lined part repre-

sents a Zn ring finger motif; with respect to TRAF1-TRAF4, amino acid homology in their overall sequences and their TRAF domains against TRAF5 is indicated on the right-hand side.

FIG. 2 is a photograph showing the results of a northern blot hybridization analysis of the murine TRAF5 gene in respective tissues, where the arrow indicates the position of a band of the murine TRAF5 gene.

FIG. 3 is a photograph showing the results of SDS-PAGE from screening for any TNF-R family molecules that associate the murine TRAF5 molecule, where the arrow indicates the position of a band of the murine TRAF5 molecule.

FIG. 4 is a photograph showing the results of immunoprecipitation western blotting by means of a HA epitope, of the associated substance between the murine TRAF5 molecule and LT- β R, where the arrow indicates the position of the murine TRAF5 molecule bound to the HA epitope.

FIG. 5 is a photograph showing the results of an EMSA that illustrates induction of the DNA-binding activity of NF- κ B by the murine TRAF5 molecule or the LT- β R molecule, where the band as indicated by "B \rightarrow " indicates the position of NF- κ B and the depth of the band in color indicates the quantity of DNA bound to NF- κ B.

FIG. 6A is a graph showing a primer used to identify the murine TRAF5 gene.

FIG. 6B is a graph showing a primer used to identify the murine TRAF5 gene.

FIG. 7 is a graph showing the results of an ELISA of the polyclonal antibody against the 14mer peptide (sequence 1 peptide) having Cys (C) appended to the N-terminus of the TRAF5 molecule: Ser Val Lys Gln Arg Ile Thr Gln Leu Glu Ala Ser Asp (SVKQRITQLEASD), i.e., positions 351-363.

FIG. 8 is a graph showing the results of an ELISA of the polyclonal antibody against the 14mer peptide (Sequence 2 peptide) having Cys Tyr Ser Gly Lys Leu Ile Trp Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Arg (CYSGKLIWKVTDYR): positions 401-414 of the murine TRAF5 molecule.

FIG. 9 is a photograph of western blotting showing expression of the human TRAF5 molecule in respective cell strains, where the arrow indicates the position of a band of the human TRAF5 molecule.

FIG. 10 is a photograph showing that CD30 or LT- β R associates the murine TRAF5 molecule or the murine TRAF2 molecule or the murine TRAF3 molecule, where the arrow indicates the position of the band of the murine TRAF2 molecule, the murine TRAF3 molecule or the murine TRAF5 molecule.

FIG. 11 is a graph showing a comparison between the amino acid sequence of the human TRAF5 molecule and the amino acid sequence of the murine TRAF5 molecule, where the upper row represents the amino acid of the human TRAF5 molecule and the lower row represents the amino acid of the murine TRAF5 molecule; "-" in the murine TRAF5 sequence indicates the amino acid at an indicated position being identical with its corresponding amino acid of human TRAF5 (i.e., the amino acid depicted in the upper row); and "-" at number 494 of the human TRAF5 sequence indicates deletion of an amino acid at the position in question.

BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

This invention will be explained in detail hereinbelow.

(Identification of Novel TRAF Family Molecules)

The novel TRAF family molecules according to this invention and methods for identifying polynucleotides encoding the TRAF family molecules according to the invention will concretely be illustrated below.

First, in order to find a high homology region in TRAF family molecules, the known base sequences of TRAF1 and TRAF2 are screened for homology and the high homology region between the two is specified for selection.

Secondly, primers are designed to perform the PCR amplification (polymerase chain reaction) of the specified region. The base sequences of the primers for such a purpose are not particularly limited, but for example, preferably usable is a mixture of primers of 17mer bases to which EcoRI sites are appended, as shown in FIGs. 6A and 6B. In addition, such primers can be synthesized using a standard DNA synthesizer.

In FIG. 6A "A" represents adenine, "T" thymine, "G" guanine, "C" cytosine, "Y" cytosine or thymine, "N" adenine or thymine or guanine or cytosine, "R" adenine or guanine, and "D" any base of adenine, thymine and guanine. Thus, (1) in FIG. 6A represents 256 kinds of primers and (2) in FIG. 6B represents 768 kinds of primers.

Furthermore, the selection of DNA that serves as a template is not particularly limited in this invention, but in practice mRNA may preferably be prepared from murine B cell lymphoma, murine monocyte cell strains, and murine liver, and then cDNA may preferably be prepared using oligo-dT or a random hexamer as a primer.

In addition, the cells for the purpose of preparation of the mRNA are not limited to the above-mentioned cells in the invention.

Preparation of the mRNA, for example, can preferably be carried out with ease using an Oligo-dT cellulose column after total RNA fractions have been obtained by the thiocyanic acid guanidine method or the like (Biochemistry Vol. 13, p. 2633, 1974).

The PCR is performed using the above-mentioned primers and the cDNA pool obtained as described above as a

template. The amplified fragment is then recovered and is subcloned into a cloning vector having a mutidoning site: pBluescript SK(+) is preferably usable, for example. DNA sequencing is conducted on this subcloned product with a DNA sequencer according to the dideoxy method, revealing it to be a novel gene. Such method will provide novel TRAF family gene fragments. This novel TRAF family gene is labeled with ^{32}P to give one that serves as ^{32}P -TRAF fragment.

5 In carrying out the dideoxy method, either a primer method relying on primers labeled with fluorescent dyes or a dye terminator method relying on ddNTP labeled with fluorescent dyes can preferably be used.

On the other hand, Poly(A)RNA is newly prepared from a monocyte cell strain or a tissue such as liver tissue and then, a cDNA library is constructed from this. Any of phage vectors such as $\lambda\text{gt}10$, $\lambda\text{gt}11$, and $\lambda\text{ZAP}11$ and plasmid vectors such as pBR and pUC is usable for this cDNA library.

10 The cDNA library thus prepared is screened using the aforementioned ^{32}P -TRAF fragment as a probe, and a clone containing cDNA that covers the whole translational region of TRAF5 can be obtained. Next, its base sequence is determined using a DNA sequencer.

Further, specific examples for the method to obtain a murine TRAF5 gene are shown in the Examples of the present specification as will be illustrated below. It is possible to screen for and obtain TRAF5 genes from other animals, including human, by employing cDNA libraries that are prepared from the cells of desired animal species in a similar manner to the method as described above.

The structure of a TRAF5 gene, for example in the murine case, is shown as SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing. The murine TRAF5 comprises an open reading frame of the 1674 residue nucleotide (a portion from position 323 to position 1999 of the SEQ ID of the Sequence Listing), namely 558 amino acid residues. The size of its mRNA is assumed to be 2.2 kb.

The amino acid sequence of the murine TRAF5 molecule encoded by the above-mentioned base sequence is shown in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing. Referring to FIG. 1, the amino acid sequence is compared to the known TRAF family molecules. Structurally, the TRAF5 molecule resembles the TRAF3 molecule. The TRAF5 molecule differs from the TRAF1, TRAF2, or TRAF4 molecule in that it has a leucine zipper motif or a coiled coil structure.

25 Also, as FIG. 11 shows, very high homology exists between the amino acid sequence of the murine TRAF5 molecule and the amino acid sequence of the human TRAF5 molecule and its functions are well preserved between the different species.

The TRAF5 genes show high homology between a mouse and human. Therefore, a TRAF5 gene can also be obtained from the desired animal species, according to the method of Example 7 as will be described later: namely, the method in which part or the whole of the TRAF5 gene already in possession is used as a probe to isolate the TRAF5 gene of the desired animal from a cDNA library that originates in the animal by following a cDNA cloning method such as the plaque hybridization method, which is conventionally employed.

(Analysis of the Functions of TRAF Family Molecules of This Invention)

35 Screening is possible for TNF-R family molecules that the TRAF5 molecules of the invention tend to associate, according to the method as described below, for example.

First, a fusion protein is prepared using an expression vector system for the fusion protein. Specifically, preferably usable is a method in which the domain part within the cytoplasm of a TNF-R family molecule is inserted into the downstream region of glutathione-S-transferase (GST) to prepare the fusion protein. In this invention, those other than GST which can synthesize fusion proteins with TNF-R family molecules are usable. Concretely, expression systems for thioredoxin fusion proteins, e.g., Thio Fusion (Registered Trademark, available from Invitrogen Inc.) and for fusion proteins with leader peptides derivable from gene 10 of T7 can also be used.

40 Moreover, to easily detect the TRAF5 molecule, the TRAF5 gene is translated in vitro to prepare a TRAF5 molecule labeled with ^{35}S -methionine or the like, which enables detection of the TRAF5 molecule.

Next, fusion proteins and the TRAF5 molecule are mixed and a fusion protein having associated the TRAF5 molecule is selected. For the method of selection, a method to have any associated substance adsorbed onto a GSH-agarose column can be used, for example, and in addition, chromatographic operations such as affinity chromatography can also preferably be used.

50 To ascertain the ability to associate, after the associated substance has been separated and heated to dissociate the TRAF5 molecule, SDS-PAGE is conducted and the gel is autoradiographed, thus detecting the presence of the band of the TRAF5 molecule. Thereby, it becomes possible to ascertain that the TRAF5 molecule has the ability to associate LT- β R and CD30.

Also, after both the TRAF5 molecule and LT- β R have been forced to express in the same animal cells, any associated substance in the cells is subjected to the immunoprecipitation blotting: this method also enables confirmation of the association between the TRAF5 molecule and LT- β R. Specifically for this purpose, the TRAF5 molecule to be used should preferably be bound to the hemagglutinin epitope (HA epitope) of influenza virus which serves as a tag. Alternatively, preferably usable is a method in which the leader peptide derivable from gene 10 of T7 as described previously

has been bound to the molecule. Further, although a variety of methods known in the art can be used for the method of binding a tag as described previously, genetic engineering methods are preferable in this invention. Especially, after treatment with restriction enzymes such as EcoRI, DNA encoding the HA epitope and the TRAF5 molecule that has been amplified by PCR are preferably incorporated into an expression vector.

5 Where the TRAF5 molecule is to be prepared by a genetic engineering method, it is also preferable that an expression vector for the TRAF5 molecule and a vector into which LT- β R has been incorporated be introduced into cells. As to the method for introducing vectors into cells, a liposome method, an electroporation method, and others can be used, but particularly, it is preferable to use a DEAE-dextran method (available from Pharmacia Inc.).

Furthermore, if an antibody against the epitope bound as a tag (anti-HA antibody in the case where the HA epitope is bound) is added to the cell product and is allowed to react thereto, it is possible to separately and precisely collect the TRAF5 molecule from any substances associating the TRAF5 molecule.

As previously noted, the TRAF5 molecules of this invention have the ability to associate LT- β R and CD30, which are TNF-R family molecules. Such a property can be used to elucidate the functions of TNF-R family molecules. The TNF-R and TNF family molecules are a group of important molecules that are the trigger for causing the differentiation, proliferation, and death of cells; therefore, use of the TRAF5 molecules, genes thereof, and antibodies against them makes it possible to elucidate such functions and then to elucidate the mechanisms of cancer and apoptosis.

Similar to LT- α , LT- β R is also presumed to have an important role in differentiation of the immune system. Hitherto, it has been known that the differentiation of peripheral lymph nodes is immature in mice deficient in the LT- α gene, and it is believed that so is the case with LT- β R. As for the functions of CD30, it is known that in the deficient mice, the T cells can not normally differentiate within their thymus and the signals often do not transmit well through T cell receptors. Thus, that the TRAF molecule is a substance to be the key factor in the signal transduction of LT- β R suggests association between the TRAF5 molecule and LT- β R, or CD30. It is then presumed that the mice deficient in the TRAF5 molecule cause immaturity of their immune systems, e.g., immaturity in the differentiation of their peripheral lymph nodes.

Next, the TRAF5 molecules of this invention are used to examine cells' action of signal transduction. This makes it possible to ascertain that the expression of the TRAF5 molecule induces activation of the DNA-binding of NF- κ B which is a DNA-binding protein. In other words, it is ascertained that the TRAF5 molecules can be used to induce activation of the DNA-binding of a DNA-binding protein.

In this invention, it can be also ascertained that with the use of the TRAF5 molecule according to the invention, the expression of LT- β R alone causes the expression of NF- κ B, but that this activation is inhibited by adding an excess of only a portion of from position 233 to position 558 of the murine TRAF5 molecule which is a deleted protein. Namely, by utilizing the portion of positions 233-558 of the TRAF5 molecule, it becomes possible to study its action to antagonize LT- β R. The preparation of the TRAF5 molecules or TRAF5 genes according to this invention also enables the study on a system controlling the signal transduction involving NF- κ B, as well as the development of drugs.

Employing a polynucleotide probe containing the binding site of NF- κ B, the NF- κ B bound to the probe is to be detected in the cells where the TRAF molecule has been expressed: for example, this method can be used to ascertain this. The TRAF5 molecule to be used may be part thereof or the whole molecule. The polynucleotide probe containing the binding site of NF- κ B may be the gene of NF- κ B itself or part thereof, and may be of natural or synthetic origin. For the method of detection, Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assay (EMSA) may be employed, for example. Other than this, the gel shift method may be usable.

As noted above, the TRAF family molecules of this invention are provided with the property of associating LT- β R and CD30, and capable of inducing the DNA-binding activity of a DNA-binding protein. For the DNA-binding protein to ascertain its DNA-binding activity, NF- κ B is preferable.

Further, among the known TRAF family molecules, the TRAF3 molecule is structurally similar to the TRAF5 molecule. Based on the information obtained in this invention concerning the association with LT- β R and CD30 in addition to the activation of NF- κ B, it has been verified that the TRAF3 molecule neither associates TNF-R2 nor CD40 and is able to activate NF- κ B. Thus, it is different from the TRAF5 molecules according to this invention.

(TRAF Family Molecules of This Invention)

50 The properties that characterize the TRAF family molecules of this invention are summarized in the following four points:

- (1) They have the ability to associate lymphotoxin- β receptors (LT- β R) and CD30.
- (2) They have the ability to induce the DNA-binding activity of DNA-binding proteins.
- 55 (3) They have the inability to associate CD40 or TNF-R2.
- (4) They have a leucine zipper motif or a coiled coil structure within their molecules.

Insofar as the TRAF family molecules of the invention have the above-mentioned properties, they embrace ones

that contain at least parts of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing. Although the part of the amino acid sequence as described above is not particularly limited, the one of from position 233 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing is preferable. Especially, it may preferably have the TRAF domain (positions 342-558 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing).

Insofar as the TRAF family molecules of the invention have the above-mentioned properties, they also embrace proteins encoded by DNAs hybridizing to part of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing, as will be illustrated in Example 7.

Insofar as the TRAF family molecules of the invention have the above-mentioned properties, they also embrace the TRAF family molecule part of which has been structurally modified by substitution, deletion or addition of amino acid(s). For the method of substitution, deletion or addition of amino acid(s), techniques known in the art are usable, for example, as described in "Molecular Cloning 2nd edition," p. 15.1-15.113.

(The Polynucleotides of This Invention Encoding TRAF Family Molecules)

The polynucleotides of the invention encoding TRAF family molecule are, for example, a DNA and a RNA corresponding to the DNA, which DNA comprises the base sequence of from position 323 to position 1999 of the base sequence of SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing. These are polynucleotides encoding the murine TRAF5 molecule comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing. The whole or part of the coding region of the protein can be expressed in suitable transformants, which can be used to produce recombinant TRAF family molecules.

In addition, part of the polynucleotide can immediately be used as polynucleotide probes for research purposes that aim at investigating the presence of genes encoding the TRAF family molecules in tissues or cells, as well as their expression state. Preferably, the part to be used as the probe is 12 bases or more and has a GC content of from 30 to 70%. Most preferably, it is 16 bases or more. The polynucleotide to be used as the probe may be a derivative. The polynucleotide may be a base sequence of the noncoding region of the gene coding the TRAF family molecule or its complementary base sequence when it is to be used as the probe.

(The Antibodies of This Invention against TRAF Family Molecules)

The antibodies of the invention against TRAF family molecules embrace either of polyclonal antibodies and monoclonal antibodies insofar as they recognize the TRAF family molecules. They also embrace active fragments thereof and chimera antibodies containing the active fragments.

The antibody, i.e., immunoglobulin, has H and L chains, and is classified into five classes (IgA, IgD, IgE, IgG, and IgM) based on its physicochemical immunological properties. Among these, IgA and IgG are further classified into subclasses with respect to the types of their H chains. The novel antibodies of this invention embrace ones belonging to all these classes and subclasses.

Moreover, the antibody of the invention does not necessarily need to use the whole antibody molecule and can use a portion of the molecule (active fragment) insofar as it is active. As the active fragment, concretely named are F(ab')₂, Fab, Fv and recombinant Fv. For example, F(ab')₂ results if the antibody is digested with pepsin, and Fab results if digested with papain.

Although these fragments can be used alone, they can be conjugated to substances such as albumin and polyethylene glycol and can be used as new conjugates. In many cases, such conjugates generally exhibit their effectiveness to the maximum degree in vivo without being decomposed for a long period of time. The method for attaching a substance such as albumin or polyethylene glycol to the active fragment is, for example, described in "Antibodies A Laboratory Manual," Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1988, p. 77-81 and p. 129-137. In general, employing divalent-reactive reagents such as SPDP (available from Pharmacia Inc.), SMPB (available from Pierce Inc.), and EMCS (Dotite Inc.), the active fragments can be easily conjugated to albumin or the like.

Also, employing an active fragment, the primary structure (e.g., Fc) other than the region (e.g., hypervariable region) necessary for reaction with the TRAF family molecule in the H and L chains is substituted by the corresponding primary structure of an antibody derived from other animal species: this or a similar method can yield chimera antibodies.

The novel antibodies of this invention can be obtained according to methods known in the art, regardless whether they may be polyclonal antibodies or monoclonal antibodies. For example, they can be obtained by referring to "Immunological Experimental Procedures," edited and published by The Immunological Society of Japan. With respect to the TRAF family molecules of this invention to be used as immunogens, the method of obtaining the TRAF family molecules should not be questioned insofar as they have such purity as will allow their use for preparation of the antibodies.

Where the TRAF family molecule to be used as the immunogen is a TRAF family molecule with a low molecular

weight or part thereof (namely a TRAF family molecule comprising about 10 to about 20 amino acid residues or a portion thereof), it may be conjugated to a carrier such as keyholelimphethemocyanine (KLH) and used as an antigen.

Animals to be immunized with the TRAF family molecules or parts thereof may be any animal other than human. Among animals that are used by those skilled in the art, animal species capable of producing the desired antibodies may preferably be selected for use.

The polyclonal antibodies may be obtained by purifying the resulting antisera. The purification can be a combination of the methods such as salting out, ion-exchange chromatography, and affinity chromatography.

The monoclonal antibodies may be obtained by the method for preparing hybridomas. For the cell fusion, techniques using polyethylene glycol, Sendai virus, electric pulse, etc. are available.

Other than the above, genetic engineering methods can also be used to obtain the antibodies. For example, mRNA is extracted from the spleen cells or lymphocytes of an animal immunized with the TRAF family molecule or part thereof, or from the hybridoma producing a monoclonal antibody against the TRAF family molecule or part thereof, from which a cDNA library is prepared. The antibodies are expressed using the cDNA library. The clones producing the antibodies reactive to the antigens are obtained by screening the cDNA library, the obtained clones are cultured, and the desired antibodies can be purified from the cultured mixture by the combination of methods such as salting out, ion-exchange chromatography, and affinity chromatography.

The antibodies of this invention can be used to detect the TRAF family molecule or part thereof existing in body fluids or tissues. The antibodies can also be used to prepare antibody columns for use in purification of the TRAF family molecule or part thereof, as well as to detect the TRAF family molecule or part thereof in their fractions.

(Recombinant Vectors and Transformants)

The recombinant vectors and transformants of this invention are characterized by containing the whole or parts of the genes encoding the TRAF family molecules. These can be prepared according to a variety of methods as shown in Examples 1, 4, 5, and 7. Any of bacteria such as *E. coli*, yeast, animal cells can be used as a host for the transformants.

Further, these may find their utility, for example, in the production of the whole or part of the TRAF5 molecule as shown in Examples 4 and 5, i.e., in the method for production of a TRAF family molecule according to this invention, or may be intended for use in obtaining the whole or part of the TRAF5 gene in a large quantity as shown in Examples 1 and 7.

(Method for Production of TRAF Family Molecule According to This Invention)

According to the method of this invention for production of a TRAF family molecule, the transformant of the invention is first grown and the gene is amplified and expressed. Next, the culture is recovered and, if necessary, manipulations such as concentration, solubilization, dialysis, and various kinds of chromatography are conducted to purify the TRAF family molecule of the invention.

A variety of references are available for the cultivation of the transformants, and for example, it can be carried out according to the method as described in "Microorganism Experimental Methods," The Japanese Society of Biochemistry, Incorporated Foundation, ed. Tokyo Kagaku Dojin, 1992.

The purification methods involve salting out, ultrafiltration, isoelectric precipitation, gel filtration, electrophoresis, ion-exchange chromatography, hydrophobic chromatography, a variety of affinity chromatography such as antibody chromatography, chromatofocusing, adsorption chromatography, and reverse phase chromatography, and may be carried out by selecting them as appropriate. As the Examples illustrate in detail, the purification is preferably done by means of affinity chromatography using LT- β R and CD30 or that using the antibodies of this invention.

Also, in the method for production, the TRAF family molecule to be prepared may be produced by the transformant as a fusion peptide with other polypeptides. In this case, if necessary, the manipulations of treatment with a chemical substance such as bromocyanogen or an enzyme such as protease and slicing out the TRAF family molecule are added to the purification step.

(The antisense Polynucleotides of This Invention)

The antisense polynucleotides of this invention embrace all of those in which a plurality of nucleotides comprising bases, phosphoric acid, and sugars are bonded, including those not present in nature; their representatives are DNA and mRNA.

The antisense polynucleotides of the invention find a use for the polynucleotide probes for research purposes that aim at investigating the presence of genes encoding the TRAF family molecules, as well as the state of their expression.

Also, another use of the antisense polynucleotides of the invention is to regulate the expression of TRAF family molecules. It is expected that the antisense polynucleotide hybridizes to DNA encoding the TRAF family molecule or to

mRNA encoding the TRAF family molecule and promotes or suppresses the expression of the TRAF family molecule. Therefore, the antisense polynucleotides can be used as therapeutic agents for disorders in the signal transduction system involving the TRAF family molecules or for disorders involving the LT- β R-mediated signals. In other words, antisense drugs can be developed based on the polynucleotides and derivatives thereof.

Employing a polynucleotide containing the base sequence complementary to DNA or mRNA that encodes a protein, expression of the protein is to be regulated: this method is referred to as "antisense method" and is the technology currently being pursued by many researchers. The polynucleotide having the complementary sequence is believed to regulate expression of the protein by binding to DNA or mRNA that carries genetic information at any of the following stages and influencing the normal flow of transmission of genetic information: (1) transcription stage from the gene to pre-mRNA; (2) processing stage from the pre-mRNA to mature mRNA; (3) passing stage through nuclear membranes; and (4) translation stage to the protein.

In view of the ease of hybridization, it is thought to be advantageous that polynucleotides or polynucleotide derivatives having the base sequences complementary to the base sequences of regions that form stem loops be designed. (Clinical Immunology, vol. 25, p. 1200-1206, 1993.)

It is also expected that the polynucleotides having the base sequences complementary to the base sequences in the vicinity of translation start codons, or at the sites of ribosomal binding, capping and splicing have, in general, a great inhibitory effect on expression. (Cancer and Chemotherapy, Vol. 20, No. 13, p. 1899-1907.) Thus, a great expression regulatory effect is expected for the antisense polynucleotides of this invention that contain the genes encoding the TRAF family molecules or the base sequences complementary to the base sequences of mRNA against the genes in their vicinity of translation start codons, or at their sites of ribosomal binding, capping and splicing.

Also, for the antisense polynucleotide, the length on the order of from 16 to 30 bases is preferable for use in the regulation of expression.

(The polynucleotide Derivatives of This Invention)

The polynucleotides and antisense polynucleotides of the invention embrace all those analogous to the polynucleotides existing in nature with respect to their stereochemical structures or functions, insofar as the sense polynucleotides can express the TRAF family molecules of the invention and the antisense polynucleotides can hybridize to their complementary polynucleotides (sense polynucleotides). For example, they may be polynucleotides 3'- or 5'-termini of which are bound to other substances, or may be substances having undergone modifications such as substitution, deletion, and addition in at least part of any of base, sugar, and phosphoric acid of the polynucleotide, or those having bases, sugars or phosphoric acid not present in nature, or those having skeletons other than sugar-phosphoric acid skeletons.

Also, the derivatives should preferably be ones that have enhanced activity in at least one of nuclease resistance, tissue selectivity, cell permeability, and binding strength. It is known that especially preferred polynucleotide derivatives have phosphorothioate bonds as their skeleton structures. The polynucleotides and derivatives thereof according to this invention also embrace derivatives having these functions or structures.

For example, among the derivatives, there are ones which can be synthesized using a chemical synthesizer (e.g., Type 394 available from Perkin Elmer Inc.), such as the methylphosphonate type and the phosphorothioate type. In this case, manipulations are conducted following the manual as attached to a chemical synthesizer and the synthesized products as obtained are purified by HPLC methods such as reverse phase chromatography; thus, the desired polynucleotide derivatives can be obtained.

The contents of Application No. 034674/1996, filed Feb. 22, 1996, in Japan is hereby incorporated by reference.

EXAMPLES

This invention will be further detailed by illustrating examples below; however, the invention is not to be limited to these examples.

(EXAMPLE 1) Identification of the TRAF5 Molecule

1. The Design of Primers

The base sequences for TRAF1 and TRAF2 were screened for a high homology region. The portion from Tyr to Gly of the amino acid sequence of TRAF1, namely Tyr Leu Asn Gly Asp Gly (YLNGDG), was designated a sense side and the amino acid sequence, Asp Asp (Thr/Ala) (Ile/Met) Phe (Ile/Leu) (DD(T/A) (I/M) F (I/L)), was designated an antisense side. With respect to the sense side, a sense chain of the gene encoding its amino acid sequence was synthesized as a primer; with respect to the antisense side, an antisense chain of the gene encoding its amino acid sequence was syn-

thesized as a primer. Here, "(I/M)" as described in the above-mentioned amino acid sequence means either of "I" and "M." The base sequence encoding an amino acid sequence can not be singularly determined because of degeneration: for example, if the amino acid is Ala, there are four conceivable cases-GCA, GCG, GCC, and GCT. In such a case, the synthetic mode during the automated DNA syntheses is selected to be GCX ("x" contains all of A, G, C, and T) and a mixture of oligo-DNA primers that correspond to the selected amino acid sequences was prepared. These primers are shown in FIGs. 6A and 6B. Here, FIG. 6A represents 256 kinds of the sense side primer, whereas FIG. 6B represents 768 kinds of the antisense side primer. The mixture of oligo- DNA primers as described above contains all these. Furthermore, each primer was designed to contain an EcoRI site, as is shown in FIGs. 6A and 6B.

2. Preparation of cDNA Mixture

- (1) Murine B cell lymphoma A20.25 (ATCC TIB208) was grown in a 25-cm² flask.
- (2) After recovery and washing with PBS, the cultured cells were suspended in 1 ml of PBS and the cell number was counted.
- (3) The cells (1×10^6) were taken into an aseptic Eppendorf tube and centrifuged at 5,000 rpm for 3 min to remove the supernatant. The pellet was subjected to tapping.
- (4) RNAZ01B (Registered Trademark, available from CosmoBio Co. Ltd.) 200 μ l was added and thoroughly stirred with the tip of a pipetteman to dissolve the cells.
- (5) After 20 μ l of chloroform was added and shaken, the cells were allowed to stand in ice for 5 min. Subsequently, they were centrifuged at 15,000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C to recover the colorless, transparent portion of the upper layer, which was then transferred to a new tube.
- (6) Next, after centrifugation at 15,000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C, the supernatant was discarded, 800 μ l of 75% ethanol was added to the pellet, and it was allowed to stand at -20 °C for 30 min.
- (7) Next, after centrifugation at 15,000 rpm for 15 min at 4 °C, 11.5 μ l of distilled water was added to the pellet.
- (8) Next, oligo-dT (0.5 mg/ml) 0.5 μ l was added and it was allowed to stand at 70 °C for 10 min and on ice for 5 min.
- (9) Next, a solution having the composition as described below was added and it was allowed to stand at 42 °C for 50 min, at 90 °C for 5 min, and on ice for 5 min.

5xRT Buffer	4 μ l
10 mM dNTPmix	1 μ l
Superscript RTase	1 μ l
(Registered Trademark, available from GibcoBRL Inc.)	

- (10) RNaseH (Registered Trademark, available from GibcoBRL Inc.) 1 μ l was added and it was allowed to stand at 37 °C for 20 min, affording the cDNA mixture.

3. PCR

- (1) Employing the cDNA mixture obtained in 2 and the oligo-DNA primers obtained in 1, PCR was performed under the following conditions:

cDNA	2 μ l
dNTPmix	1 μ l
Primer (sense side)(100 pmol/1 μ l)	1 μ l
Primer (antisense side)(100 pmol/1 μ l)	1 μ l
10xPCR Buffer	4 μ l
DDW	30.5 μ l
Ampli-Taq	0.5 μ l

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(continued)

Total	40 μ l
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Mineral oil (40 μ l) was overlaid on the above composition and it was allowed to stand at 94 °C for 5 min. Thereafter, the following cycle was repeated 40 times for reaction: at 45 °C for 2 min, followed by at 72 °C for 1 min, and followed by at 94 °C for 1 min. Of note in this reaction was that the temperature of annealing had been set at as low as 45 °C to design such that low homology ones could be picked up as many as possible.

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(2) After reaction, the PCR product was electrophoresed on a mini gel (1.5% agarose gel).

(3) A band was sliced out from the gel: the band was believed to be the gene encoding the about 0.5 kb TRAF domain (the portion of from position 342 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing). PCR product was recovered from this by means of Gene CleanII (Registered Trademark, available from BIO 101 Inc.).

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(4) Further, part of the recovered product was again subjected to the mini gel electrophoresis as described above, thus ascertaining that a band appeared at about 0.65 kb.

4. DNA Ligation

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Employing a Bluescript vector (available from Stratagene Inc.), DNA ligation was carried out in a reaction medium having the following composition:

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ADDW	5 μ l
10xLigation buffer	1 μ l
PCR Vector	2 μ l
PCR Product	1 μ l
T4DNA Ligase	1 μ l
Total	10 μ l

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Reaction was carried out at 14 °C overnight to give a ligation mixture.

5. Transformation

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Transformation was performed using a Bluescript cloning kit.

(1) To a cell suspension (5 μ l) on ice were added 2 μ l of 0.5 M β -mercaptoethanol and the ligation mixture prepared in (4), and allowed to stand for 30 min. Subsequently, it was allowed to stand in a hot water bath at 42 °C for 30 sec and then, on ice for 20 min. A SOC medium (450 μ l) was added, and it was incubated at 225 rpm for 1 h at 37 °C.

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(2) Next, the incubated medium was spread onto LB agar plates (+ampicilline, X-Gal, and IPTG) at 50 μ l, 100 μ l, and 200 μ l, respectively.

(3) After incubation at 37 °C for 18 h, the incubated products were allowed to stand at 4 °C for 2 h and colonies in white and in blue appeared.

6. Culturing on Miniscale

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(1) Ninety-six white colonies were picked up from the respective plates prepared in 5.

(2) One of the aforementioned colonies was added to a 3-ml LB medium (+Amp) and shaken at 37 °C overnight.

7. Preparation on Miniscale

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According to the method as described in "Molecular Cloning 2nd Edition," Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, 1989, p. 1.25-1.28, the following manipulations were conducted.

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(1) The cultured preparation (1.5 ml) was taken into an Eppendorf tube: the remaining preparation was spread, and cultured at 37 °C and preserved. It was centrifuged at 6,000 rpm for 2 min at 4 °C.

(2) Solution 1, 100 µl (lysozyme 5 mg/ml) was added to the pellet and it was allowed to stand at room temperature for 5 min. Subsequently, Solution 2 (200 µl) that had been gently mixed on ice for 5 min was added, Solution 3 (150 µl) that had been mixed on ice for 15 min was added and next, centrifugation was carried out at 12,000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C. For the composition of each solution, the above-mentioned "Molecular Cloning 2nd Edition" was followed.

(3) The supernatant was taken into a new Eppendorf tube. To this was added an equal volume of phenol, and then, centrifugation was carried out at 12,000 rpm for 1 min at room temperature.

(4) The supernatant was taken into a new Eppendorf tube. To this was added an equal volume of a mixture of CHCl₃: iAA (99:1) and then, centrifugation was carried out at 12,000 rpm for 1 min at room temperature.

(5) The supernatant was taken into a new Eppendorf tube. To this was added 1 µl of Mussel glycogen and 900 µl of ethanol and after allowing it to stand at -80 °C for 30 min, centrifugation was carried out at 15,000 rpm for 5 min at 4 °C.

(6) The precipitates were dried. To this were added 20 µl of TE and 1 µl of RNase A (5 mg/ml) and it was allowed to stand at 65 °C for 20 min, affording a plasmid DNA.

(7) Electrophoresis on a minigel was conducted under the conditions as described below to examine the bands.

H Buffer	1 µl
EcoRI	1 µl
DNA	1 µl
ADDW	7 µl
Total	10 µl

After the plasmid DNA was incubated in the above-mentioned solution at 37 °C for 1 h, it was added onto a 0.75% agarose gel and electrophoresed.

8. DNA Sequencing

(1) Plasmid DNA (1 µl) was taken up and diluted with 99 µl of TE.

(2) The absorbance (A₂₆₀) was measured with an spectrophotometer at 260 nm and DNA values were determined: the DNA concentration (DNA value) of a diluted solution when A₂₆₀ is 1.0 is 50 µg/ml.

(3) Based on the A₂₆₀ values, the DNA was diluted with TE so that it reached 1 µg/µl.

(4) DNA sequencing was conducted using a DNA Sequencer Model 373A (available from ABI) according to the dyeterminator method.

(5) Following the above-mentioned method, homology was investigated with respect to the 96 clones screened in 6, and as a result, 10 clones (all having the same sequence) of a novel gene belonging to the TRAF family were obtained.

As noted above, part of the novel gene belonging to the TRAF family was provided by lowering the annealing temperature during PCR to 45 °C.

9. Construction of cDNA Library

Employing a Uni-ZAP (Registered Trademark, Stratagene Inc.) a cDNA Library kit (available from Stratagene Inc.) and a Poly(A) quick mRNA isolation kit (available from Stratagene Inc.), a cDNA library was constructed according to their respective manuals.

(1) Murine monocyte cell strain J774A.1 (ATCC TIB-67) 1x10⁸ cells were made into total RNA by means of the Uni-ZAP kit.

(2) Using this RNA and the Poly(A) quick mRNA isolation kit (available from Stratagene Inc.), 10 µg of Poly(A)RNA was finally obtained.

(3) From this Poly(A)RNA, the cDNA library was constructed using the Uni-Zap kit as previously described.

Other than the present examples, preparation of the Poly(A)RNA and cDNA libraries was also feasible by consulting the protocols as described in references listed in the following: "Molecular Cloning 2nd Edition," Chapter 8; and "Preparation of Gene Libraries; Biomanual Series 2, p. 33-40, and 95-106, Yodo Co. Ltd.

5 10. Screening for cDNA

In order to obtain cDNA corresponding to the PCR product (clones) that was obtained through Steps 1-8 and that was considered belonging to the TRAF family, hybridization between the PCR product and the cDNA library constructed in 9 was carried out, and a novel cDNA of the novel TRAF family was screened for in the manner described below. The hybridization conditions adopted those as described in "Cell Engineering Experimental Protocols," p. 57-65, Shujun Co. Ltd., 1991.

(1) Employing a random primer labeling kit (available from Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd.) and a [γ - 32 P]ATP (available from Amasham Inc.), the PCR product obtained in 7 was labeled with 32 P, which served as a DNA probe.

15 (2) Next, the cDNA obtained in 9 was screened according to the plaque hybridization method (see, "Cell Engineering Experimental Protocols," p. 57-65, Shujun Co. Ltd., 1991.), affording 16 kinds of cDNA clones.

(3) DNA sequencing was conducted on these 16 kinds of clones, and finally, one clone was selected by excluding clones with partial lengths and those with overlapping sequences. The base sequence of this clone is set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing. Transformed *E. coli* into which this cDNA was introduced was deposited on 20 February 9, 1996 in the National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry locating at 1-1-3 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaragi, 305 Japan (Accession No: FERM BP-5384).

(4) A computer analysis was performed on the basis of the base sequence of this clone with the full 2224 bp length. As a result, the cDNA was found to contain an open reading frame with 1674 bp. In other words, it was found that the protein encoded by the cDNA comprised a sequence of 558 amino acids. The amino acid sequence is set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing.

(5) Also, as a result of homology comparison between the protein and other TRAF family molecules, it was determined that the protein had homology of 29-42% in its overall length, as is shown in FIG. 1. Particularly, the TRAF domain (the portion of from position 342 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 of the Sequence Listing) had homology of 40-55%. From these results and the protein structure shown in FIG. 1, it was ascertained that the protein is evidently a novel molecule belonging to the TRAF family molecule. Thus, the protein was identified as a novel TRAF family molecule and designated TRAF5 molecule. In FIG. 1, the blacked part represents a TRAF domain (the portion of from position 342 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence of TRAF5), the vertically lined part represents a leucine zipper motif (the portion of from position 261 to position 303 of the amino acid sequence of the TRAF5 molecule), the obliquely lined part represents a Zn finger motif (the portion of from position 111 to position 250 of the amino acid sequence of the TRAF5 molecule), and the horizontally lined part represents a Zn ring finger motif (the portion of from position 45 to position 85 of the amino acid sequence of TRAF5).

40 (EXAMPLE 2) Investigation of Expression of the TRAF5 Molecule in Tissues

As to which tissue TRAF5 was expressed in was investigated in the following manner:

(1) Tissues were extracted from murine brain, thymus, lung, liver, spleen, heart, stomach, and adrenal gland, and then, respective total RNAs were extracted with RNeasy1B.

(2) Subsequently, employing a Poly(A) quick mRNA isolation kit (available from Stratagene Inc.), Poly(A) RNAs were prepared according to the same protocol as 9 in Example 1.

(3) For these Poly(A) RNAs, the RNA was denatured by heating it in 50% formamide at 65 °C for 5 min, electrophoresed on a 1.5% agarose gel containing 6.6% formamide and transferred to a nitrocellulose membrane (also, a nylon membrane usable).

(4) The DNA probe prepared in 10.1 of Example 1 was used as a 32 P-probe. Hybridization manipulations were carried out under the high stringent conditions according to "Molecular Cloning A Laboratory Manual 2nd Edition," p. 7.39-7.52. The results are shown in FIG. 2. "28S" indicates the position of 4.9 kb and "18S" indicates the position of 1.9 kb. mRNA bands were observed at the positions of 2.2 kb (as indicated by the arrow) in all the tissues, thus ascertaining expression of the TRAF5 gene.

(EXAMPLE 3) Screening for TRAF5-Associated Substances

Screening was conducted for any substances among the TNF-R family molecules that associate TRAF5.

- (1) As regards TNF-R1, TNF-R2, CD40, and LT- β R among the TNF-R family molecules, a fusion protein with GST was prepared by inserting into the downstream region of glutathione-S-transferase (GST), a domain part within the cytoplasm of each TNF-R family molecule.
- (2) Employing an *in vitro* transcription and translation system (TNT available from Promega Inc.), TRAF5 was translated *in vitro* following its attached manual. Electrophoresis ascertained that the TRAF 5 *in vitro* translated product was labeled with ^{35}S -methionine.
- (3) Next, the TRAF5 *in vitro* translated product was mixed with GST and each kind of the fusion proteins prepared in (1).
- (4) Subsequently, the mixture was added to a GSH agarose column, and GST and the GST-TNF-R family molecule (which may contain any associated substance with the TRAF5 molecule) were allowed to adsorb to the column.
- (5) Then, beads in the GSH agarose column were added to a SDS sample buffer and boiled at 95 °C for 5 min in order to dissociate the TRAF5 molecule that was associating any GST-TNF-R family molecule therefrom.
- (6) Then, after the beads were precipitated by centrifugation, the supernatant was subjected to SDS-PAGE. A 10% gel was used as a gel, and after electrophoresis, it was incubated in an Amplify (Registered Trademark, available from Amasham Inc.) for 30 min.
- (7) Thereafter, the gel was dried and exposed to an X-ray film. The results are shown in FIG. 3. The "In vitro pro" lane represents a lane for the *in vitro* translated product in FIG. 3. In addition, the name of each kind of the fusion proteins, which was used, is entered in each lane. As is evident from FIG. 3, a band corresponding to the TRAF5 molecule at about 50 kD could be detected in the case of reaction with the GST-fusion protein of LT- β R. In other words, the TRAF5 molecule was found to associate LT- β R.

(EXAMPLE 4) Immunoprecipitation Western Blotting

According to the immunoprecipitation western blotting, association between the TRAF5 molecule and LT- β R was ascertained.

- (1) First, the hemagglutinin epitope (HA epitope) of influenza virus was bound to the TRAF5 molecule as a tag in the following manner:

- (i) An oligonucleotide corresponding to nine amino acids of the HA epitope was synthesized. Specifically, for formula (1) as described below was synthesized as a sense polynucleotide and formula (2) as an antisense polynucleotide by means of a DNA synthesizer.

Formula (1) 5'-ATT TGA TGT ACC CAT AGG ATG TTC CAG ATT ACG CTG ATT TCC-3'

Formula (2) 5'-TCG AGG AAT TCA GCG TAA TCT GGA ACA TCG TAT GGG TAC ATC-3'

- (ii) These polynucleotides were mixed and annealed at 50 °C for 10 min.
- (iii) Next, phosphorylation was carried out using a T4 polynucleotide kinase (available from Promega Inc.).
- (iv) This was subcloned into a vector plasmid pMKITneo that had been treated with restriction enzymes-EcoRI and XhoI, the resulting clone was designated pHAKITneo.
- (v) The pHAKITneo was treated with EcoRI and the TRAF5 gene that had been amplified by PCR was subcloned into it. As compared to direct introduction of the TRAF5 gene into pMKITneo by EcoRI treatment, reading can be well done in frame when TRAF5 is introduced into pHAKITneo.

- (2) Next, 2.5 μg of the pHAKITneo-TRAF5 gene and pcDNA1-LT- β R (LT- β R-introduced vector) were transiently introduced into COS7 Cell (ATCC CRL-1651) 2×10^6 cells, respectively by the DEAE-dextran method (available from Pharmacia Inc.).

- (3) After transformants of the COS7 cells were grown for 48 h and the proteins encoded by the introduced genes were allowed to produce, the cells were recovered and dissolved with a cytolytic solution. For the cytolytic solution, a solution containing 0.1% NP-40, 50 mM HEPES (pH 7.4), 250 mM NaCl, 10% glycerol, 2 mM EDTA, 1 mM PMSF, 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ aprotinin, 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ Pepstatin A, and 2 $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ leupeptin was used.

- (4) The anti-LT- β R antibody was allowed to act on a solution into which these cells had been dissolved and the TRAF5-LT- β R complex was immunoprecipitated.

(i) Preclearing was conducted against the supernatant (1 ml) of the cell-dissolved solution with the aid of Sepharose beads bound to goat IgG. Namely, 100 μ l of goat Sepharose beads (equivalent to 50 μ l of beads) was added to 1 ml of the supernatant and they were allowed to react at 4 °C for 16 h. Thereafter, the beads were removed by centrifugation at 6,000 rpm for 2 min and any substances bound to the goat IgG in nonspecific manner were thus removed.

(ii) Next, 100 μ g of Sepharose beads (equivalent to 50 μ l of beads) to which the anti-LT- β R antibody was bound was added to the supernatant and they were allowed to react at 4 °C for 16 h. Thereafter, parts that did not adsorb to the beads were removed by centrifugation, and further, these beads were centrifuged in the cytolytic solution used in (3) twice.

(5) These beads were put into 20 μ l of a reductive sample buffer for SDS-PAGE and boiled for 5 min.

(6) Subsequently, electrophoresis was conducted using a concentration-gradient gel for SDS-PAGE (acrylamide gel concentration: 10-20%).

(7) After electrophoresis, the gel was transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane at 10 V at 4 °C overnight.

(8) To this membrane was added Blockace (available from Dainippon Pharmaceutical Co. Ltd.) and blocking was conducted at room temperature for 1 h.

(9) Next, after the membrane was washed with PBS (pH 7.4) containing 0.05% Tween20 for 10 min, the goat anti-HA antibody (available from Boehringer Inc.) was added at 10 μ g/ml and it was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 h. It was then washed with Tween PBS for 10 min. These manipulations were repeated three times.

(10) Next, a solution containing peroxidase-labeled goat IgG (available from Caltag Inc.) diluted 1000-fold was added to the membrane and it was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 h. After the reaction, the membrane was washed with Tween PBS three times, and the coloring solution from an ECL kit (available from Amasham Inc.) was added and it was allowed to react for 1 min.

(11) This membrane was exposed to an X-ray film for 20 sec and developed. The result is shown in FIG. 4. "N.G.S." represents a lane for the goat serum and "Anti-LT- β R" represents a lane for the sample obtained by treatment of the immunoprecipitated product with a reductive sample buffer for SDS-PAGE. As is evident from FIG. 4, the band of the HA-TRAF5 molecule at about 60 kD (as indicated by the arrow) can be recognized for the product immunoprecipitated with the anti-LT- β R antibody.

(EXAMPLE 5) Characterization of the TRAF5 Molecule (investigation of activation for the DNA-binding of NF- κ B)

As to what kind of signals the TRAF5 molecule transmits within the nuclei of cells, investigation was made by studying activation of the DNA-binding of NF- κ B.

(1) The three vectors as described below (7.5 μ g each) were introduced into 293 Cell 2×10^6 cells, respectively so that the five expression patterns as described below could be realized. The introduction employed CaPO_4 and the TRAF5 molecule was transiently expressed in the cells.

Vectors Employed:

- (i) Vector obtained by insertion of the full-length cDNA of the TRAF5 gene into a pMKITneo vector;
- (ii) Vector obtained by insertion of the fragment of from position 233 to position 558 of the TRAF5 gene into a pMKITneo; and
- (iii) Vector obtained by insertion of LT- β R into a pMKITneo vector.

Expression Patterns:

- (i) pMKITneo Vector only;
- (ii) pMKITneo Vector-the full length TRAF5 gene;
- (iii) pMKITneo Vector-positions 233-558 of the TRAF5 gene;
- (iv) pMKITneo Vector-LT- β R; and
- (v) pMKITneo Vector-positions 233-558 of the TRAF5 gene and pMKITneo Vector-LT- β R (the ratio of the former to the latter: 10:1).

(2) Forty-eight hours after the introduction, each 4 μ g of a nuclear extract was obtained. (See, "Biomannual Series 5 Methods for Studying Transcription Factors" p. 17-26, Yodo Co. Ltd., 1993.)

(3) Polynucleotides of formulae (3) and (4) as described below, which are the binding sites of NF- κ B, were respectively synthesized, and these were made into a double-strand, 5'-end of which was labeled with ^{32}P by means of

Megarabel (Registered Trademark, available from Takara Shuzo Co. Ltd.) to prepare a DNA probe for the detection of NF- κ B.

Formula (3) 5' ATCAGGGACTTTCCGCTGGGGACTT 3'

Formula (4) 5' CGGAAAGTCCCCAGCGGAAAGTCCC 3'

(4) The extract of (2) and the probe prepared in (3) were reacted at 37 °C for 30 min.

(5) After the reaction, electrophoresis was performed in an Electrophoretic Mobility Shift Assay (EMSA) to study the DNA-binding ability of NF- κ B. The results are shown in FIG. 5. Lanes 1-5 correspond to the expression patterns (i)-(v) as described above. The band as indicated by "B→" represents the NF- κ B bound to the DNA probe for detection. As is evident from FIG. 5, NF- κ B is detected by having been bound to the DNA probe if the TRAF5 molecule is expressed. From this, it can be understood that the expression of the TRAF5 molecule induces activation of the DNA-bonding of NF- κ B. Although the expression of LT- β R alone also induces the expression of NF- κ B, it has been found that if the portion of from position 233 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence of the TRAF5 molecule, which is a deleted protein, is added in an about 10 times excess, this activation can be inhibited. In other words, the DNA-binding activity of NF- κ B can be inhibited by the excessive addition of the portion of from position 233 to position 558 of the amino acid sequence of the TRAF5 molecule. This suggests that preparation of the TRAF5 molecule can control the signal transduction.

(EXAMPLE 6) Preparation of Antibodies

1. Preparation of Antigens

The two peptides as described below, which are parts of the TRAF5 molecule, were synthesized using a peptide synthesizer.

Sequence 1: 14mer peptide comprising Ser Val Lys Gln Arg Ile Thr Gln Leu Glu Ala Ser Asp (SVKQRITQLEASD) of from position 351 to position 363 of the TRAF5 molecule the N-terminus of which is appended to Cys (C)

Sequence 2: 14mer peptide comprising Cys Tyr Ser Gly Lys Leu Ile Trp Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Arg (CYSGLIKLVKTYR) of from position 401 to position 414 of the TRAF5 molecule

2. Preparation of Polyclonal Antibodies

The antibodies were prepared independently against the respective peptides prepared in 1 by following the procedure as described below.

(1) The synthesized peptide (5 mg) was conjugated to 10 mg of KLH (available from Wako Pure Chemicals co. Ltd.) by means of m-maleimidobenzoyl-N-hydroxysuccinimide ester (available from Pierce Inc.) and it was mixed with Freund complete adjuvant (available from Difco Inc.) in the ratio of 1:1 to provide an emulsion.

(2) Rabbits were immunized by intramuscularly injecting the above-mentioned emulsion in an amount of its one sixth per animal.

(3) The same operation was repeated twice every two weeks. Where a polyclonal antibody against a rabbit was to be prepared, blood was collected seven days after the final immunization and serum was separated.

(4) The serum was further salted out with 40% saturated ammonium sulfate and an IgG fraction (polyclonal antibody) was obtained by affinity chromatography using Protein A Sepharose (available from Pharmacia Inc.). The serum (50 ml) produced 270 mg of the polyclonal antibody.

(5) Measurement of the titers for the polyclonal antibodies was carried out by ELISA following the method as described below.

(i) Each of the antigen preparations (peptide of sequence 1 and peptide of sequence 2) 25 μ g/ml was fractionally poured to each well of 96-well ELISA plate (Xenobind, available from Xenopore Inc.) at 50 μ l per well, and they were allowed to stand at 4 °C overnight.

(ii) The antigen preparation was discarded and Blockace (available from Dainippon Pharmaceuticals Co. Ltd.) diluted 4-fold with distilled water was fractionally poured to each well at 200 μ l per well, blocking was performed and it was allowed to stand at room temperature for 2 h.

(iii) The blocking solution was discarded. The polyclonal antibodies diluted 160-, 320-, 640-, 1280-, 2560-, 5120-, and 10240-fold and the serum from a normal nonimmunized rabbit were fractionally poured to eight wells, respectively at 100 μ l per well, and they were allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 h.

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(iv) The culture supernatant was discarded and the plate was washed with 0.05% Tween20-PBS four times. The biotinylated anti-rabbit IgG antibody (available from Vector Inc.) was fractionally poured to each well at 50 μ l per well, and it was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 h.

(v) The plate was washed with 0.05% Tween20-PBS four times. An ABC solution (avidin-biotinylated peroxidase mixture, available from Vector Inc.) was fractionally poured to each well at 50 μ l per well, and it was allowed to react for 30 min.

(vi) The plate was washed with 0.05% Tween20-PBS four times. H_2O_2 -OPD/PCB was fractionally poured to each well at 100 μ l per well, and coloring was allowed to occur. A490 values were measured.

These results are shown in FIGs. 7 and 8. FIG. 7 is a graph showing the results of an ELISA for the polyclonal antibody against the peptide of sequence 1. FIG. 8 is a graph showing the results of an ELISA for the polyclonal antibody against the peptide of sequence 2. In the figures, the axis of abscissas represents concentrations of the added polyclonal antibody and the axis of ordinates represents A490 values. "Peptide of Sequence 1" represents the results of an ELISA for the polyclonal antibody obtained by immunization of two rabbits. From the fact that A490 values are raised by addition of the antibody, it can be understood that the antibody has reacted with the antigen.

(EXAMPLE 7) Cloning of the Human TRAF5 Gene

1. Preparation of cDNA Library

The preparation of a cDNA library was carried out by a method similar to 9 of Example 1. However, HAT109 Cell into which the gene of human HLTV-1 had been introduced (provided by Dr. Yoshida at Medical Sciences Research Institute of the University of Tokyo) and a λ gt11 cDNA Library kit (available from Stratagene Inc.) were employed, respectively instead of murine myocyte cell strain J774A.1 cells and the Uni-ZAP cDNA Library kit (Registered Trade-mark, available from Stratagene Inc.).

2. Screening for cDNA

cDNA for the portion of from position 1646 to position 1966 of the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing was labeled with [α - ^{32}P]dCTP using a Rediprime kit (available from Amasham Inc.). The cDNA library prepared in 1 was screened according to the plaque hybridization method (See, "Cell Experimental Protocols," p. 57-65), using this cDNA as a probe. Nineteen positive clones resulted. DNA sequencing was conducted on all of these clones and the base sequence of each clone was determined. This result revealed that the 19 clones were the fragments of one full-length gene. From these fragments, the base sequence of the human TRAF5 gene was determined. The base sequence is set forth in SEQ ID No. 4 of the Sequence Listing. The amino acid sequence of human TRAF5 is also set forth in SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.

Transformed *E. coli* into which the longest gene (which contains positions 421-1860 of SEQ ID No. 4 of the Sequence Listing) out of the 19 clones had been introduced was deposited on February 14, 1996 in the National Institute of Bioscience and Human-Technology, Agency of Industrial Science and Technology, Ministry of International Trade and Industry locating at 1-1-3 Higashi, Tsukuba, Ibaragi, 305 Japan (Accession No: FERM BP-5821). Further, concerning the portions that do not reached the full length, information was obtained from other clones.

When human TRAF5 is compared to the structure of murine TRAF5 molecule with regard to the positions of respective domains, it is recognized that the TRAF domain is positions 342-557, the leucine zipper motif is positions 261-303, the Zn finger motif is positions 111-250, and the ring finger motif is positions 45-85.

(EXAMPLE 8) Cross-Reaction of Antibodies

The reactivity of the anti-murine TRAF5 antibody prepared in Example 6 was investigated.

1. Dissolution of Cells

First, for BJAB (Burkitt's lymphoma), HEK293 (cell strain derived from human fetus), ME180 (cervical carcinoma) and FDC-1 (follicular dendritic cell), the cells were dissolved after their recovery in the following manner. With respect to each, 1×10^6 cells were used. The cytolytic preparation contains 50 mM Tris-HCl, 150 mM NaCl, 1% NP-40, 50 mM iodoacetamide, 2 mM $MgCl_2$, 2 mM $CaCl_2$, 0.1% NaN_3 , 1 mM EGTA, 1 mM EDTA, 1 mM Na_3VO_4 , and 1 mM NaF. This cytolytic preparation (100 μ l) was added to pellets of the respective cells and stirred thoroughly to dissolve the cells.

After allowing to stand on ice for 60 min, centrifugation was conducted at 15,000 rpm for 10 min to recover the supernatant.

2. Removal of Nonspecific Binding Proteins

To the recovered supernatant was added 50 μ l of beads in which IgG (1 mg) of a nonimmunized rabbit was bound to CNBr-activated Sepharose beads (available from Pharmacia Inc.). After reaction at 4 °C overnight, centrifugation of the supernatant was conducted at 15,000 rpm for 5 min to remove nonspecific binding proteins.

3. Electrophoresis

The solution obtained in 2, 10 μ l, was mixed with an equal amount of a SDS-PAGE sample buffer and 1 μ l of 2-mercaptoethanol, heat treatment at 95 °C for 5 min was carried out, and then, it was electrophoresed on a 5-20% gradient gel.

4. Membrane Transfer

After electrophoresis, the gel was transferred onto a nitrocellulose membrane with the aid of a Trans Blot System (Marisol Inc.).

5. Blocking

The nitrocellulose membrane was immersed in Blockace (available from Dainippon Pharmaceuticals Inc.) and allowed to stand for 1 h to effect blocking. Thereafter, it was twice washed with 0.05% Tween20/PBS for 5 min.

6. Antigen-Antibody Reaction

After the anti-murine TRAF5 antibody was diluted with PBS to 1 μ l/ml, it was added to the membrane and allowed to react at room temperature for 2 h. Thereafter, it was three times washed with 0.05% Tween20/PBS for 5 min.

7. Coloring Reaction

Next, a solution containing peroxidase-labeled anti-rabbit IgG (available from Caltag Inc.) that was diluted with PBS 1000-fold was added to the nitrocellulose membrane and it was allowed to react at room temperature for 1 h. Thereafter, the membrane was washed three times with 0.05% Tween20/PBS for 5 min.

Next, 5 ml of the coloring solution from an ECL kit (available from Amasham Inc.) was added to the membrane and it was further allowed to react for 1 min. Subsequently, this nitrocellulose membrane was exposed to an X-ray film for 20 sec, the film was developed, and then, a photograph was taken. The result is shown in FIG. 9. In FIG. 9, the band of the TRAF5 molecule is observed at the position of about 65 kD in FDC-1 cells. From this, it has become apparent that the anti-murine TRAF5 antibody obtained in Example 4 also cross-reacts the human TRAF5 molecule.

(EXAMPLE 9) Screening (2) for TRAF-Associated Substances

Similarly to the method of Example 3, association between TRAF5 and CD30 was investigated. Also, with respect to TRAF2 and TRAF3, their association with CD30 and LT- β R was investigated in like manner. The results are shown in FIG. 10. As is evident from the figure, it is understood that TRAF5 associates CD30 and that both of TRAF2 and TRAF3 associate either of CD30 and LT- β R. In addition, in FIG. 10 "mock" represents the cell into which a vector plasmid having no insertion was introduced.

Concerning TRAF1, TRAF2, TRAF3, TRAF4, and TRAF5, Table 1 summarizes their functions and structural characteristics obtainable from the combination of the already-known findings and the results from Examples 3 and 5. In the table, "+" means "having the characteristics," "-" means "not having the characteristics," and "N.D." means "can not be determined either way."

TABLE 1

	TRAF1	TRAF2	TRAF3	TRAF4	TRAF5
association with TNFR-2	+	N.D.	+	N.D.	-
association with CD40	+	N.D.	+	N.D.	-
association with LT- β R	N.D.	+	+	N.D.	+

TABLE 1 (continued)

	TRAF1	TRAF2	TRAF3	TRAF4	TRAF5
association with CD30	N.D.	+	+	N.D.	+
the ability to induce activation of NF- κ B	-	+	-	-	+
having leucine zipper motif	-	-	+	-	+
having coiled coil structure	-	-	+	-	+

INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

The TRAF family molecules of this invention are useful to elucidate the functions of the TNF-R family molecules. The TNF-R family molecules and TNF are a group of important molecules that are the trigger for causing differentiation, proliferation and necrosis within the cells. Thus, if the TRAF family molecules are used to elucidate the foregoing phenomena, it will presumably lead to elucidation of the mechanisms for differentiation of the immune system, cancer and apoptosis.

The TRAF family molecules of this invention are also useful for elucidation of the signal transduction from LT- β R and as immunomodulators for the signals of LT- β R.

The antibodies of this invention enable the detection of the TRAF family molecules existing in body fluids and tissues. The antibodies also enable the preparation of antibody columns useful to purify the TRAF family molecules of this invention, as well as enable the detection of the TRAF family molecules in respective fractions.

Active fragments of the antibody of this invention enable the preparation of chimera antibodies.

Polynucleotide probes for research and diagnosis that aim at investigating the presence of the genes encoding the TRAF family molecules and their expression state in tissues and cells are provided by the genes encoding the TRAF family molecules of this invention, the polynucleotides comprising the base sequences of the antisense chains of the genes, parts thereof and derivatives thereof.

It is also possible to regulate the expression of TRAF family molecules by the genes encoding TRAF family molecules of this invention, the polynucleotide comprising the base sequences of the antisense chains of the gene, parts thereof and derivatives thereof. In other words, the TRAF family molecules and derivatives thereof provide therapeutic agents for disorders of the signal transduction system involving the TRAF family molecules, as well as for the disorders involving the LT- β R- and CD30-mediated signals. That is, it is possible to develop antisense drugs based on the polynucleotides and derivatives thereof.

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SEQUENCE LISTING

5 (1) GENERAL INFORMATION:

(i) APPLICANT:

(A) NAME: SUMITOMO ELECTRIC INDUSTRIES, LTD.
 (B) STREET: 5-33, Kitahama 4-chrome
 (C) CITY: Chuo-ku, Osaka-shi
 10 (D) STATE: Osaka 541-0041
 (E) COUNTRY: JAPAN
 (F) POSTAL CODE (ZIP): none

(ii) TITLE OF INVENTION: TRAF FAMILY MOLECULES, POLYNUCLEOTIDES
 15 ENCODING THEM, AND ANTIBODIES AGAINST THEM.

(iii) NUMBER OF SEQUENCES: 6

(iv) COMPUTER READABLE FORM:

(A) MEDIUM TYPE: Floppy disk
 20 (B) COMPUTER: IBM PC compatible
 (C) OPERATING SYSTEM: PC-DOS/MS-DOS
 (D) SOFTWARE: PatentIn Release #1.0, Version #1.30 (EPO)

(v) CURRENT APPLICATION DATA:

APPLICATION NUMBER: EP 97903599.5

25 (vi) PRIOR APPLICATION DATA:

(A) APPLICATION NUMBER: JP 034674/1996
 (B) FILING DATE: 22-FEB-1996

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 1:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

(A) LENGTH: 558 amino acids
 (B) TYPE: amino acid
 35 (C) STRANDEDNESS:
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

40 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 1:

Met	Ala	His	Ser	Glu	Gln	Ala	Ala	Val	Pro	Cys	Ala	Phe	Ile	Arg
1				5				10					15	
Gln	Asn	Ser	Gly	Asn	Ser	Ile	Ser	Leu	Asp	Phe	Glu	Pro	Asp	Thr
			20					25					30	
Tyr	Gln	Phe	Val	Glu	Gln	Leu	Glu	Glu	Arg	Tyr	Lys	Cys	Ala	Phe
			35					40					45	
His	Ser	Val	Leu	His	Asn	Pro	His	Gln	Thr	Gly	Cys	Gly	His	Arg
			50					55					60	

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Cys Gln Gln Cys Ile Arg Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Asn Ser Val Pro Ile
 65 70 75 80
 5 Cys Pro Val Asp Lys Glu Val Ile Lys Pro Gln Glu Val Phe Lys Asp
 85 90 95
 Asn Cys Cys Lys Arg Glu Val Leu Asn Leu His Val Tyr Cys Lys Asn
 100 105 110
 10 Ala Pro Gly Cys Asn Ala Arg Ile Ile Leu Gly Arg Phe Gln Asp His
 115 120 125
 Leu Gln His Cys Ser Phe Gln Ala Val Pro Cys Pro Asn Glu Ser Cys
 130 135 140
 15 Arg Glu Ala Met Leu Arg Lys Asp Val Lys Glu His Leu Ser Ala Tyr
 145 150 155 160
 Cys Arg Phe Arg Glu Glu Lys Cys Leu Tyr Cys Lys Arg Asp Ile Val
 165 170 175
 20 Val Thr Asn Leu Gln Asp His Glu Glu Asn Ser Cys Pro Ala Tyr Pro
 180 185 190
 Val Ser Cys Pro Asn Arg Cys Val Gln Thr Ile Pro Arg Ala Arg Val
 195 200 205
 25 Asn Glu His Leu Thr Val Cys Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Asp Cys Pro Phe
 210 215 220
 Lys His Tyr Gly Cys Thr Val Lys Gly Lys Arg Gly Asn Leu Leu Glu
 225 230 235 240
 His Glu Arg Ala Ala Leu Gln Asp His Met Leu Leu Val Leu Glu Lys
 245 250 255
 35 Asn Tyr Gln Leu Glu Gln Arg Ile Ser Asp Leu Tyr Gln Ser Leu Glu
 260 265 270
 Gln Lys Glu Ser Lys Ile Gln Gln Leu Ala Glu Thr Val Lys Lys Phe
 275 280 285
 40 Glu Lys Glu Leu Lys Gln Phe Thr Gln Met Phe Gly Arg Asn Gly Thr
 290 295 300
 Phe Leu Ser Asn Val Gln Ala Leu Thr Ser His Thr Asp Lys Ser Ala
 305 310 315 320
 45 Trp Leu Glu Ala Gln Val Arg His Leu Leu Gln Ile Val Asn Gln Gln
 325 330 335
 Pro Ser Arg Leu Asp Leu Arg Ser Leu Val Asp Ala Val Asp Ser Val
 340 345 350
 50 Lys Gln Arg Ile Thr Gln Leu Glu Ala Ser Asp Gln Arg Leu Val Leu
 55

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	355		360		365
5	Leu Glu Gly Glu Thr Ser Lys His Asp Ala His Ile Asn Ile His Lys				
	370		375		380
	Ala Gln Leu Asn Lys Asn Glu Glu Arg Phe Lys Gln Leu Glu Gly Ala				
	385		390		395 400
10	Cys Tyr Ser Gly Lys Leu Ile Trp Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Arg Val Lys				
		405		410	415
	Lys Arg Glu Ala Val Glu Gly His Thr Val Ser Val Phe Ser Gln Pro				
		420		425	430
15	Phe Tyr Thr Ser Arg Cys Gly Tyr Arg Leu Cys Ala Arg Ala Tyr Leu				
		435		440	445
	Asn Gly Asp Gly Ser Gly Lys Gly Thr His Leu Ser Leu Tyr Phe Val				
		450		455	460
20	Val Met Arg Gly Glu Phe Asp Ser Leu Leu Gln Trp Pro Phe Arg Gln				
		465		470	475 480
	Arg Val Thr Leu Met Leu Leu Asp Gln Ser Gly Lys Lys Asn His Ile				
		485		490	495
25	Val Glu Thr Phe Lys Ala Asp Pro Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Lys Arg Pro				
		500		505	510
	Asp Gly Glu Met Asn Ile Ala Ser Gly Cys Pro Arg Phe Val Ser His				
		515		520	525
30	Ser Thr Leu Glu Asn Ser Lys Asn Thr Tyr Ile Lys Asp Asp Thr Leu				
		530		535	540
	Phe Leu Lys Val Ala Val Asp Leu Thr Asp Leu Glu Asp Leu				
		545		550	555

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 2:

- 40 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
- (A) LENGTH: 2254 base pairs
 - (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 - (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 - (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

- 45 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

- (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 2:

50 GGAACGAGTG TCGAGGCGAA GCAGCCTAGT GCCCGCCGCC GTAGGGCGCC AGCGGAGCTC 60

55

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	CGCGAGCCCC GCAAGTGGCG AAGTCCGGGT GAGCTAACCG TCCCGGCTCC TCAGAAACCG	120
	AAAGCAACTC AGGGTGGTGA GCCGGAGGCG TGTGTGGTAG CGGGCGAACT GAGGCGACGC	180
5	GGGACACCCG CGCCCGGCCG AGGGCACTTT TGCAAGACTT GTGAGCACAG CCCGTTAACG	240
	TGAGCTTAAT GCCAGGGTCT CGAGCCTGCG CCGGTGCTAT AGCGCGTGCT CGATTGAAAA	300
10	CAGAACCCGA CTCTGCAGAA GAATGGCTCA TTCGGAGGAG CAAGCGGCTG TCCCCTGCGC	360
	CTTCATCCGC CAGAACTCTG GCAACTCAAT TTCCTTGGAC TTTGAGCCCC ACACCGAGTA	420
	CCAGTTTGTG GAGCAGCTGG AAGAACGCTA CAAATGTGCC TTCTGCCACT CCGTGCTTCA	480
15	CAACCCCCAC CAGACCGGCT GCGGGCACCG CTTCTGCCAG CAGTGCATCC GGTCTCTGAG	540
	AGAATTGAAC TCGGTGCCGA TCTGCCCGGT AGACAAGGAG GTCATCAAGC CTCAGGAGGT	600
	GTTCAAAGAC AACTGCTGCA AAAGAGAAGT TCTCAATTTA CACGTCTACT GCAAAAACGC	660
20	CCCCGGGTGC AATGCCAGGA TTATTCTGGG ACGATTCCAG GACCACCTTC AGCACTGTTC	720
	CTTCCAAGCC GTGCCCTGCC CTAACGAGAG CTGCCGGGAA GCCATGCTCC GSAAAGACGT	780
	GAAAGAGCAC CTGAGCGCAT ACTGCCGGTT CCGAGAGGAG AAGTGCCTTT ACTGCAAAAG	840
25	GGACATAGTG GTGACCAACC TGCAGGATCA TGAGGAAAAC TCGTGTCTG CGTACCCAGT	900
	STCTTGTCCT AACAGGTGTG TGCAGACTAT TCCAAGAGCT AGGGTGAATG AACACCTTAC	960
	TGTATGTCCT GAGGCTGAGC AAGACTGTCC CTTTAAGCAC TATGGCTGCA CTGTCAAGGG	1020
30	TAAGCGGGGG AACTTGCTGG AGCATGAGCG GGCAGCCCTG CAGGACCACA TGCTTCTGGT	1080
	TTTAGAGAAG AACTACCAAC TAGAACAGCG GATCTCTGAT TTATATCAGA GTCTCGAACA	1140
	GAAGGAAAGC AAGATCCAGC AGCTGGCAGA AACCGTGAAG AAGTTCGAAA AGGAGCTTAA	1200
35	GCAGTTCACA CAGATGTTTG GCAGAAATGG AACTTTCCTC TCAAATGTCC AGGCTCTCAC	1260
	CAGTCACACG GACAAGTCAG CTTGGCTGGA AGCGCAGGTG CGGCATCTGC TACAAATAGT	1320
40	TAACCAGCAG CCAAGTCGAC TTGATCTGAG GTCTTTGGTG GATGCGGTTG ACAGCGTGAA	1380
	ACAGAGGATC ACCCAGCTGG AAGCCAGTGA CCAGAGATTA GTTCTTTTAG AGGGGGAGAC	1440
	CAGCAAGCAC GACGCACACA TTAATATCCA CAAAGCACAG CTGAATAAGA ACGAAGAGCG	1500
45	GTTTAAGCAG CTGGAGGGCG CCTGCTACAG TGGCAAGCTC ATCTGGAAGG TGACAGATTA	1560
	CAGGGTGAAG AAGAGGGAGG CCGTGGAGGG GCACACAGTG TCCGTCTTCA GCCAGCCTTT	1620
	CTACACCAGC CGCTGCGGCT ACCGGCTCTG TGCCAGGGCG TACCTGAACG GGGACGGGTC	1680
50	GGGGAAGGGA ACGCACCTGT CCCTGTACTT TGTGGTGATG CGCGGTGAGT TTGACTCGCT	1740

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GCTGCAGTGG CCGTTCAGGC AGAGGGTGAC CCTGATGCTT TTGGACCAGA GCGGCAAGAA 1800
 GAACCATATT GTGGAGACCT TCAAAGCTGA CCCCACAGC AGCAGCTTCA AAAGGCCAGA 1860
 5 TGGCGAGATG AACATTGCCT CTGGCTGTCC CCGCTTTGTG TCGCACTCTA CTCTGGAGAA 1920
 CTCCAAGAAC ACCTACATTA AAGACGACAC ACTGTTCTTG AAAGTGGCCG TGGATTTAAC 1980
 TGAATTGGAG GATCTGTAGT GTTACCTGAT AAGGAACTT CTCAGCACAG GAAAAGGTGT 2040
 10 GGCTGTCCCT TGGGCGCAGC CCTCTGGACT GAGCAGGCTC TTGTTCTTGT CTTCTGCCT 2100
 CCGATGTCTG ATGTGTCATC TTTTATCTT GGATCCTTCC CTGGTTTGAA ACTTTAACT 2160
 15 CTTGAAATAT TGCTGTTATT TATATTTTGG TATCTTCCAA AAAATTATAA TAATTGACA 2220
 ACCCAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAAAAAAAA AAAA 2254

20

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 3:

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

25

- (A) LENGTH: 557 amino acids
- (B) TYPE: amino acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS:
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: protein

30

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 3:

35

Met Ala Tyr Ser Glu Glu His Lys Gly Met Pro Cys Gly Phe Ile Arg
 1 5 10 15
 Gln Asn Ser Gly Asn Ser Ile Ser Leu Asp Phe Glu Pro Ser Ile Glu
 20 25 30
 Tyr Gln Phe Val Glu Arg Leu Glu Glu Arg Tyr Lys Cys Ala Phe Cys
 35 40 45
 His Ser Val Leu His Asn Pro His Gln Thr Gly Cys Gly His Arg Phe
 50 55 60
 Cys Gln His Cys Ile Leu Ser Leu Arg Glu Leu Asn Thr Val Pro Ile
 65 70 75 80
 Cys Pro Val Asp Lys Glu Val Ile Lys Ser Gln Glu Val Phe Lys Asp
 85 90 95
 Asn Cys Cys Lys Arg Glu Val Leu Asn Leu Tyr Val Tyr Cys Ser Asn
 100 105 110

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Ala Pro Gly Cys Asn Ala Lys Val Ile Leu Gly Arg Tyr Gln Asp His
115 120 125

5 Leu Gln Gln Cys Leu Phe Gln Pro Val Gln Cys Ser Asn Glu Lys Cys
130 135 140

Arg Glu Pro Val Leu Arg Lys Asp Leu Lys Glu His Leu Ser Ala Ser
145 150 155 160

10 Cys Gln Phe Arg Lys Glu Lys Cys Leu Tyr Cys Lys Lys Asp Val Val
165 170 175

Val Ile Asn Leu Gln Asn His Glu Glu Asn Leu Cys Pro Glu Tyr Pro
180 185 190

15 Val Phe Cys Pro Asn Asn Cys Ala Lys Ile Ile Leu Lys Thr Glu Val
195 200 205

Asp Glu His Leu Ala Val Cys Pro Glu Ala Glu Gln Asp Cys Pro Phe
210 215 220

20 Lys His Tyr Gly Cys Ala Val Thr Asp Lys Arg Arg Asn Leu Gln Gln
225 230 235 240

His Glu His Ser Ala Leu Arg Glu His Met Arg Leu Val Leu Glu Lys
245 250 255

25 Asn Val Gln Leu Glu Glu Gln Ile Ser Asp Leu His Lys Ser Leu Glu
260 265 270

30 Gln Lys Glu Ser Lys Ile Gln Gln Leu Ala Glu Thr Ile Lys Lys Leu
275 280 285

Glu Lys Glu Phe Lys Gln Phe Ala Gln Leu Phe Gly Lys Asn Gly Ser
290 295 300

35 Phe Leu Pro Asn Ile Gln Val Phe Ala Ser His Ile Asp Lys Ser Ala
305 310 315 320

Trp Leu Glu Ala Gln Val His Gln Leu Leu Gln Met Val Asn Gln Gln
325 330 335

40 Gln Asn Lys Phe Asp Leu Arg Pro Leu Met Glu Ala Val Asp Thr Val
340 345 350

Lys Gln Lys Ile Thr Leu Leu Glu Asn Asn Asp Gln Arg Leu Ala Val
355 360 365

45 Leu Glu Glu Glu Thr Asn Lys His Asp Thr His Ile Asn Ile His Lys
370 375 380

Ala Gln Leu Ser Lys Asn Glu Glu Arg Phe Lys Leu Leu Glu Gly Thr
385 390 395 400

50 Cys Tyr Asn Gly Lys Leu Ile Trp Lys Val Thr Asp Tyr Lys Met Lys

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	405	410	415
5	Lys Arg Glu Ala Val Asp Gly His Thr Val Ser Ile Phe Ser Gln Ser 420 425 430		
	Phe Tyr Thr Ser Arg Cys Gly Tyr Arg Leu Cys Ala Arg Ala Tyr Leu 435 440 445		
10	Asn Gly Asp Gly Ser Gly Arg Gly Ser His Leu Ser Leu Tyr Phe Val 450 455 460		
	Val Met Arg Gly Glu Phe Asp Ser Leu Leu Gln Trp Pro Phe Arg Gln 465 470 475 480		
15	Arg Val Thr Leu Met Leu Leu Asp Gln Ser Gly Lys Lys Asn Ile Met 485 490 495		
	Glu Thr Phe Lys Pro Asp Pro Asn Ser Ser Ser Phe Lys Arg Pro Asp 500 505 510		
20	Gly Glu Met Asn Ile Ala Ser Gly Cys Pro Arg Phe Val Ala His Ser 515 520 525		
	Val Leu Glu Asn Ala Lys Asn Ala Tyr Ile Lys Asp Asp Thr Leu Phe 530 535 540		
25	Leu Lys Val Ala Val Asp Leu Thr Asp Leu Glu Asp Leu 545 550 555		

30 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 4:

- (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 2894 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

35 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

40 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 4:

CTTGTTGTGC CTGACGGAAG AGCAAGACGG CCACAATTCA GACGCACGTG AGGGAAATCA	60
GATGACTGGA CTTGTAGATA CTAACGGTTC TGAAGCGGAA TGGCTTATTC AGAAGAGCAT	120
AAAGGTATGC CCTGTGTTT CATCCGCCAG AATTCCGGCA ACTCCATTTC CTTGGACTTT	180
GAGCCCAGTA TAGAGTACCA GTTGTGGAG CGGTTGGAAG AGCGCTACAA ATGTGCCTTC	240
TGCCACTCGG TGCTTCACAA CCCCCACCAG ACAGGATGTG GGCACCGCTT CTGCCAGCAC	300

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	TGCATCCTGT CCCTGAGAGA ATTAAACACA GTGCCAATCT GCCCTGTAGA TAAAGAGGTC	360
	ATCAAATCTC AGGAGGTTTT TAAAGACAAT TGTTCACAAA GAGAAGTCCT CAACTTATAT	420
5	GTATATTGCA GCAATGCTCC TGGATGTAAT GCCAAGGTTA TTCTGGGCCG GTACCAGGAT	480
	CACCTTCAGC AGTGCTTATT TCAACCTGTG CAGTGTCTA ATGAGAAGTG CCGGGAGCCA	540
	GTCTACGGA AAGACCTGAA AGAGCATTG AGTGCGTCCT GTCAGTTTCG AAAGGAAAAA	600
10	TGCCTTTATT GCAAAAAGGA TGTGGTAGTC ATCAATCTAC AGAATCATGA GGAAAACCTG	660
	TGTCCTGAAT ACCCAGTATT TTGTCCCAAC AATTGTGCGA AGATTATTCT AAAAAGTCTG	720
	GATAGTGAAC ACCTGGCTGT ATGTCCTGAA GCTGAGCAAG ACTGTCCTTT TAAGCACTAT	780
15	GGCTGTGCTG TAACGGATAA ACGGAGGAAC CTGCAGCAAC ATGAGCATTC AGCCTTACGG	840
	GAGCACATGC GTTTGGTTTT AGAAAAGAAT GTCCAATTAG AAGAACAGAT TTCTGACTTA	900
20	CACAAGAGCC TAGAACAGAA AGAAAGTAAA ATCCAGCAGC TAGCAGAAAC TATAAAGAAA	960
	CTTGAAAAGG AGTTCAAGCA GTTTGCACAG TTGTTTGGCA AAAATGGAAG CTTCTCCCA	1020
	AACATCCAGG TTTTGGCCAG TCACATTGAC AAGTCAGCTT GGCTAGAAGC TCAAGTGCAT	1080
25	CAATTATTAC AAATGGTTAA CCAGCAACAA AATAAATTG ACCTGAGACC TTTGATGGAA	1140
	GCAGTTGATA CAGTGAAACA GAAAATTACC CTGCTAGAAA ACAATGATCA AAGATTAGCC	1200
	GTTTTAGAAG AGGAAACTAA CAAACATGAT ACCCACATTA ATATTCATAA AGCACAGCTG	1260
30	AGTAAAAATG AAGAGCGATT TAACTGCTG GAGGGTACTT GCTATAATGG AAAGCTCATT	1320
	TGGAAGGTGA CAGATTACAA GATGAAGAAG AGAGAGGCGG TGGATGGGCA CACAGTGTCC	1380
	ATCTTCAGCC AGTCCTTCTA CACCAGCCGC TGTGGCTACC GGCTCTGTGC TAGAGCATAC	1440
35	CTGAATGGGG ATGGGTCAGG GAGGGGGTCA CACCTGTCCC TATACTTTGT GGTCATGCGA	1500
	GGAGAGTTTG ACTCACTGTT GCAGTGCCCA TTCAGGCAGA GGGTGACCCT GATGCTTCTG	1560
	GACCAGAGTG GCAAAAAGAA CATTATGGAG ACCTTCAAAC CTGACCCCAA TAGCAGCAGC	1620
40	TTTAAAGAC CTGATGGGGA GATGAACATT GCATCTGGCT GTCCCCGCTT TGTGGCTCAT	1680
	TCTGTTTTGG AGAATGCCAA GAACGCCTAC ATTAAAGATG ACACTCTGTT CTTGAAAGTG	1740
	GCCGTGGACT TAACTGACCT GGAGGATCTC TAGTCACTGT TATGCGTGA TAAGAGGACT	1800
45	TCTTGGGGCC AGAATGGAG GAGAGCACAT TTGATTATCA TATTGACCTG GATTAGACT	1860
	CAAAGCACAT TTGTATTGTC CTTTTTCCTT AACGTTTGAA GTCAGTTTAA AACTTCTGAA	1920
50	GTGCTGTCTT TTTACATTTT ACTCTGTCCC AGTTTGAAAC TTAAGTCTCT TAGAATATTC	1980

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TCTTATTATT TATATTTTAA TATTTCTTGA AAGATGGTAA GTTCTTGAA GTTTTGGGG 2040
 CGTTTCTCTT TTAGTGGTGC TTAGCGCAGT GTCTCGGGCA CTCTAAATAT TGAGTGTTAT 2100
 5 GGAGGACACA GAGGTAGCAG AATCCAGTT GAAAATGTTT TGATATTTTA TTGTTTGGCC 2160
 TATTGATTCT AGACCTGGCC TTAAGTCTGC AAAAGCCATC TTTATAAGGT AGGCTGTTCC 2220
 10 AGTTAAGTAG TGGGTGATGT AGTTACAAAG ATAATATGCT CAGTTTGGAC CTTTTTTTCA 2280
 GTTAAATGCT AAATATATGA AAATTACTAT ACCTCTAAGT ATTTTCATGA AATTCACCAG 2340
 CAGTTTGCAA GCACAGTTT GCAAGGCTGC ATAAGAACTG GTGAATGGGG TAAGCATTTT 2400
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 20 ACATACATAT ACACCTATAT ATGTGTGTAT ACAAACAGTT CGAATGTATT TTGGTGACAG 2640
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 GATAAAAGGA ATTTACAAC TGAAGAGAAA ACCTTTACAA TTCTCTATGG GTGTCAGAAG 2760
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 30 AACTCTGCC TCCC 2894

(2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 5:

35 (i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:
 (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
 (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
 (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
 (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

40 (ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

45 (xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 5:

AATTGATGTA CCCATAGGAT GTTCCAGATT ACGCTGAATT CC

42

50 (2) INFORMATION FOR SEQ ID NO: 6:

55

(i) SEQUENCE CHARACTERISTICS:

- (A) LENGTH: 42 base pairs
- (B) TYPE: nucleic acid
- (C) STRANDEDNESS: single
- (D) TOPOLOGY: linear

(ii) MOLECULE TYPE: cDNA to mRNA

(xi) SEQUENCE DESCRIPTION: SEQ ID NO: 6:

TCGAGGAATT CAGCGTAATC TGGAACATCG TATGGGTACA TC

42

Claims

1. A TRAF family molecule having: the ability to associate lymphotoxin- β receptors (LT- β R) and CD30; the ability to induce the DNA-binding activity of a DNA-binding protein; the inability to associate CD40 or TNF-R2; and a leucine zipper motif or a coiled coil structure.
2. The TRAF family molecule according to claim 1, wherein said molecule is a protein encoded by DNA hybridizing to a polynucleotide having the base sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 2 of the Sequence Listing.
3. The TRAF family molecule according to claim 1 or claim 2, wherein said molecule has part of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing.
4. A TRAF family molecule comprising an amino acid sequence which is derived by modifying a part of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID No. 1 or SEQ ID No. 3 of the Sequence Listing by substitution, deletion or addition of amino acid(s), said molecule having: the ability to associate lymphotoxin- β receptors (LT- β R) and CD30; the inability to associate CD40 or TNF-R2; and the ability to induce the DNA-binding activity of a DNA-binding protein.
5. A polynucleotide encoding the TRAF family molecule according to any of claims 1-4.
6. A polynucleotide comprising part of the polynucleotide according to claim 5, said part being 12 or more consecutive bases.
7. An antibody directed against the TRAF family molecule according to any of claims 1-4.
8. An expression vector comprising the polynucleotide according to claim 5.
9. A transformant characterized by being transformed with the expression vector according to claim 8.
10. An antisense polynucleotide of the polynucleotide according to claim 5 or claim 6.

Fig.1

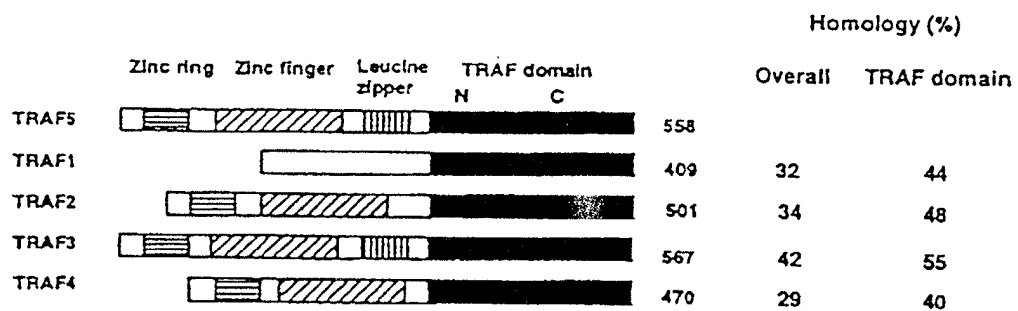


Fig. 2

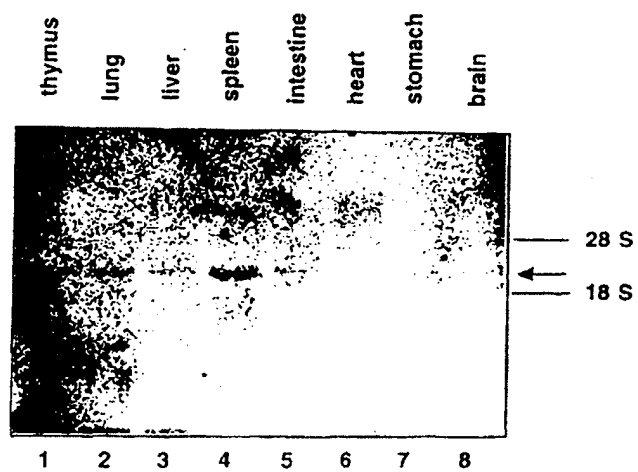


Fig.3

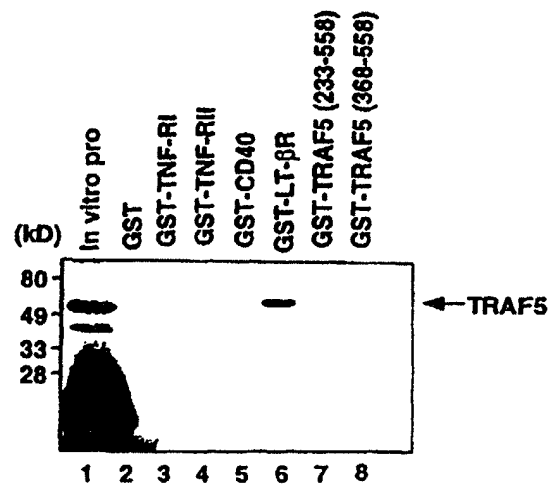


Fig.4

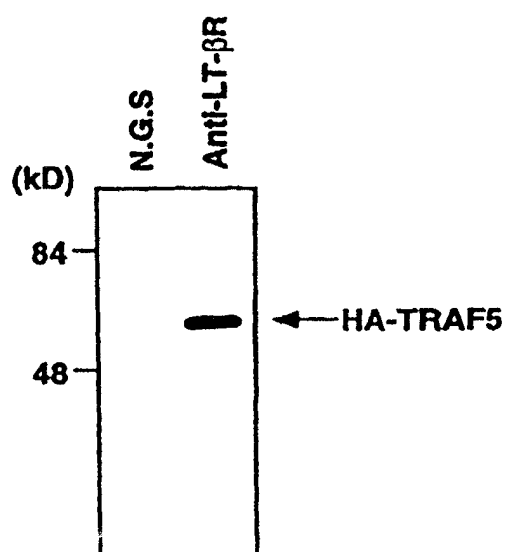


Fig.5

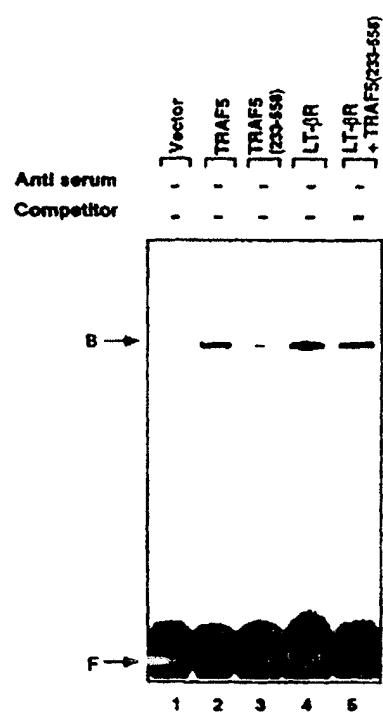


Fig.6A

5' CGGAATTC TAY YTN AAY GGN GAY GG 3'
EcoRI SITE

Fig.6B

5' CGGAATTC ADR AAN ATN GYR TCR TC 3'
EcoRI SITE

Fig.7

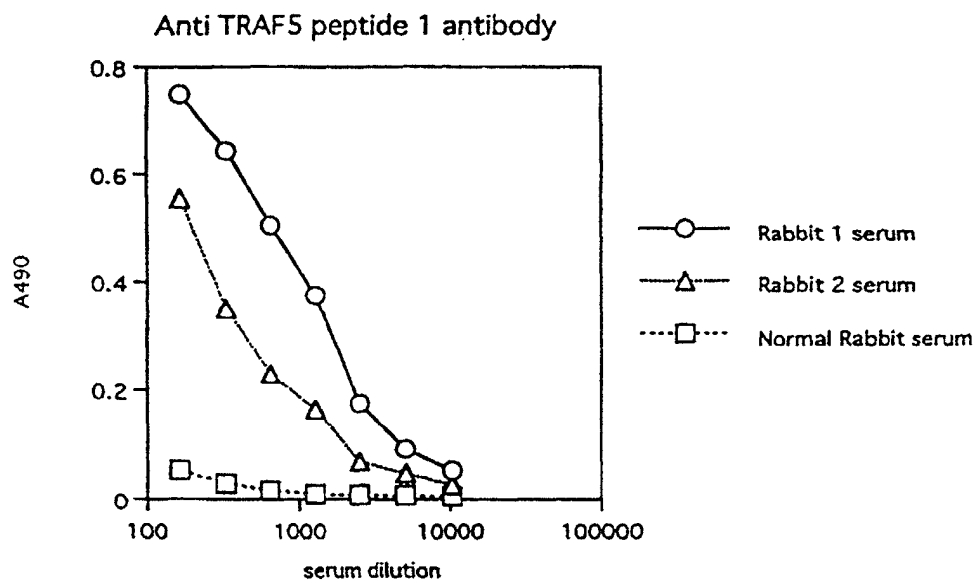


Fig.8

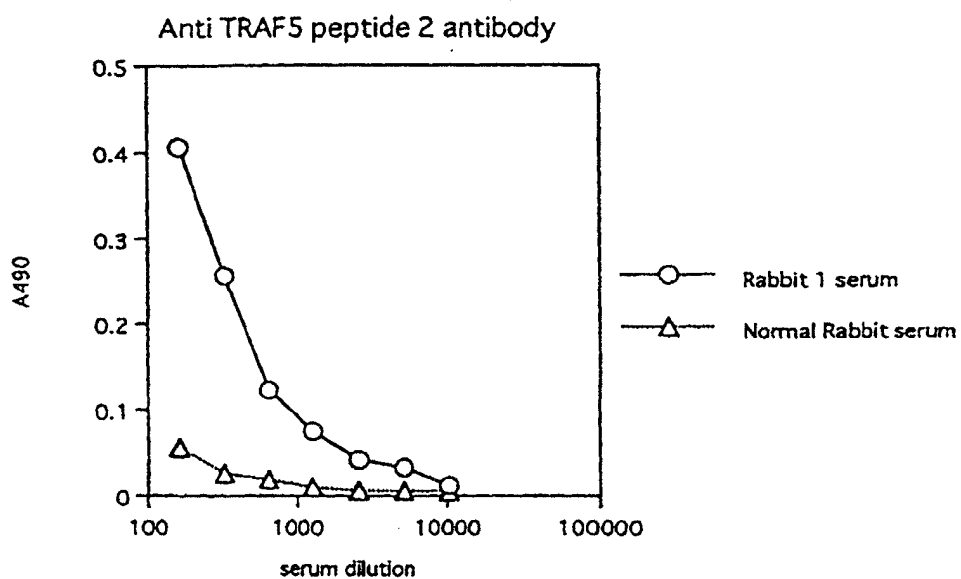


Fig.9

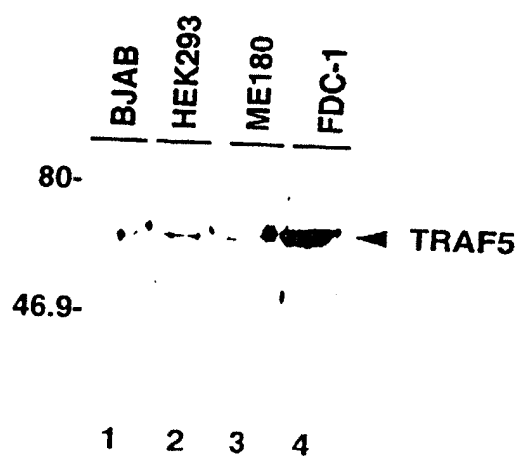


Fig.10

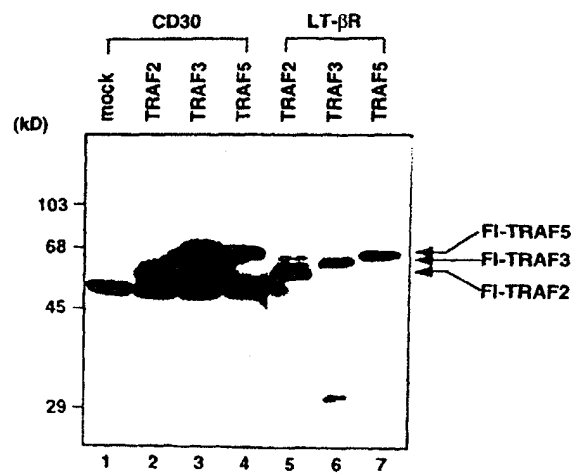


Fig.11

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hTRAF5 1:MAYSEEHKMPGCFIRQNSGNISLDFEPSIEYQFVERLEERYKCAFCHSVLHNPHTGC 60
mTRAF5 1:--H--QAAV--A-----DT-----Q-----
60

hTRAF5 61:GHRFCQHCILSLRELNTVPICPVDKEVIKQEVFKDCKKREVLNLYVYCSNAPGCNAKV 120
mTRAF5 61:-----Q--R-----S-----P-----H--K-----RI 120
120

hTRAF5 121:ILGRYQDHLQQCLFPVQCSNEKCREPYLRKDKLKEHLSASCQFRKEKCLYCKKDVVVNL 180
mTRAF5 121:----F----H-S--A-P-P--S--AM--V-----Y-R--E-----R-I--T-- 180
180

hTRAF5 181:QNHEENLCPEYPVFCPNNCAKIILKTEVDEHLAVCPAEQDCPFKHYGCAVTDKRRNLQQ 240
mTRAF5 181:-D-----S--A--S--R-VQT-PRAR-N--T-----T-KG--G--LE 240
240

hTRAF5 241:HEHSALREHMRVLVEKNVQLEEQISDLHKSLEQESKIQLAETIKKLEKFKQFAQLFG 300
mTRAF5 241:--RA--QD--L-----Y--QR-----YQ-----V--F--L--T-M-- 300
300

hTRAF5 301:KNGSFLPNITQVFASHIDKSAWLEAQVHQLQWVNOQNKFDLRLMEAVDTVKQKITLLE 360
mTRAF5 301:R--T--S-V-ALT--T-----RH--I-----PSRL--S-VD--S--R--Q-- 360
360

hTRAF5 361:NNDQRLAVLEEETNKHDTIHIIHKAQLSKNEERFKLLEGTCTYNGKLIWKVTDYMKKKREA 420
mTRAF5 361:AS----VL--G--S--A-----N-----Q--A--S-----RV----- 420
420

hTRAF5 421:VDGHTVSIQSFPYTSRCGYRLCARAYLNGDGSGRGSHLSLYFYVMRGFDSLLQMPFRQ 480
mTRAF5 421:-E-----V--P-----K-T----- 480
480

hTRAF5 481:RVTLMLLDQSGKK-NIMETFKPDPNSSSFKRDPDGMNIIASGCPRFVAHSVLENAKNAYIK 539
mTRAF5 481:-----NH-V--A-----S--T---S--T--- 540
540

hTRAF5 540:DDTLFLKVAVDLIDLEL 557
mTRAF5 541:----- 558

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/00512

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER Int. Cl. ⁶ C12N15/12, C07K14/47, C07K16/18, C12Q1/68, C12N1/21, C12N1/19, C12N5/10 // C12P21/02, (C12N1/21, C12R1:19), (C12P21/02, C12R1:91) According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) Int. Cl. ⁶ C12N15/00-15/90 Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) BIOSIS PREVIEWS, WPI, WPI/L		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P,X	NAKANO, Hiroyasu et al. "TRAF5, an activator of NK-κB and putative signal transducer for the lymphotoxin-8 receptor", J. Biol. Chem. (June, 1996) Vol. 271, No. 25, p. 14661-14664	1 - 10
P,X	ISHIDA, Takaomi et al. "TRAF5, a novel tumor necrosis factor receptor-associated factor family protein, mediates CD40 signaling", Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA (September, 1996) Vol. 93, No. 18, p. 9437-9442	1 - 10
A	NAKANO, H., et al. "Human TNF receptor-associated factor 5 (TRAF5): cDNA cloning, expression and assignment of the TRAF5 gene to chromosome 1q32", Genomics (1997) Vol. 42, p. 26-32	1 - 10
A	ROTHER, Mike et al. "A novel family of putative signal transducers associated with the cytoplasmic domain of the 75 kDa tumor necrosis factor receptor", Cell (1994) Vol. 78, No. 4,	4
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C. <input type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex.		
* Special categories of cited documents: "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified) "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed "T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention "X" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone "Y" document of particular relevance: the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art "&" document member of the same patent family		
Date of the actual completion of the international search June 6, 1997 (06. 06. 97)		Date of mailing of the international search report June 17, 1997 (17. 06. 97)
Name and mailing address of the ISA/ Japanese Patent Office Facsimile No.		Authorized officer Telephone No.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/JP97/00512

C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
	p. 681-692	

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